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Plants in Massachusetts Oppose Industry Draft; Britons Get French Ships

The World's Day—At a Glance
Sept. 10, 1940

In New England: Industries Protest Plant Draft

The Associated Industries of Massachusetts protested today against inclusion in the pending conscription bill of a "draft industry" provision. Industry is ready to do its bit voluntarily, the Association contended. [Details: Page 9.]

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall addressed the first meeting of the entire Committee on Public Safety, appointed by him to strengthen the military defenses of the Commonwealth. The Committee met in the House of Representatives. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

The Boston public school system announced plans for a teaching campaign in behalf of the democratic processes of government as opposed to totalitarian methods. The campaign will be injected this fall into history, English, economics, and civics courses. [Details: Page 9.]

The Newton, Mass., League of Women Voters opened two information booths to provide nonpartisan aid to voters in connection with the party primaries next Tuesday and the general election Nov. 5. [Details and picture: Page 10.]

French Boats Turned Over to Britons

Algeciras, Spain (AP)—A French torpedo boat and a French merchantman arrived at Gibraltar and were delivered to British authorities.

In Washington: Navy Seeks Subpoena Power

The Navy Department asked Congress to strengthen its power to fight espionage and sabotage, seeking authorization for naval agents to serve warrants and subpoenas, make seizures under warrant and make arrests without warrant when they believed suspects were guilty of felonies. Present law prohibits naval agents to make arrests outside naval service.

A resolution to permit Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, to become Secretary of Commerce without giving up his present post was passed by the House and sent to the Senate.

Virtually completing its revision of the House-approved excess-profits tax bill, the Senate Finance Committee eliminated a special 10 per cent levy on profits flowing from defense contracts, and boosted from $5,000 to $10,000 the amount of profits in excess of "normal" which a corporation would be permitted to earn free from the 25 to 50 per cent excess profits taxes provided by the measure.

The Senate defeated a motion to approve the House's version of the draft, and sent the bill to conference, rejecting motions on instructions to conferees; the 60-day delay seemed doomed, according to majority leaders. [Details: Page 2.]

The American Red Cross is increasing its efforts to relieve the distress of civilians undergoing bombing in Britain. Norman Davis, Red Cross Chairman, cabled London to buy 12 mobile canteen units, each composed of eight vehicles, such as "chuck wagons"; total cost was set at $65,000.

Bar Association Argues Anti-Third Term Move

Philadelphia (AP)—A resolution condemning a third term for President Roosevelt was submitted today to the American Bar Association's resolutions committee and immediately precipitated a controversy within the committee.

Labor Dispute Closes Fisher Body Plant

Flint, Mich. (AP)—Fisher body plant No. 1 was closed today and several departments of the Buick Division of General Motors suspended operations as a result of a labor dispute last night in the body plant.

Innocent Pleas Made in Anti-Trust Case

New York (AP)—Seventeen individuals and 12 corporations named in three indictments charging conspiracy to monopolize and restrain importation, production and sale of various vital war materials, pleaded innocent in Federal Court today. Accused of violating the federal anti-trust laws, the companies and individuals were engaged in production of either glass bulbs, tungsten carbide, used in the hardening of tools and other metal materials, or bentonite, a moulding clay.

New Jersey Sheriffs Check Bund Camp Visitors

Newton, N. J. (AP)—Eleven New Jersey sheriffs began today investigation of 310 car owners identified through license numbers as frequent visitors to the German-American Bund's Camp Nordland in Andover Township. Sheriff Denton Quick of Sussex County, who compiled the list, said the 310 were the most frequent of more than 2,000 visitors whose automobile license numbers were recorded. He said a preliminary survey showed that many were employed in key war industries.

Argentina Orders Patrol of Island

Buenos Aires, Argentina (AP)—Rear Admiral Osvaldo Repetto, commanding the Argentine river squadron, ordered a constant patrol about the Island of Martin Garcia in La Plata estuary, from which 15 interned officers of the scuttled German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee escaped. The Naval Ministry directed thorough investigation of the escape, which was made public Sept. 7, and neighboring Governments were asked to watch for the fugitives.

War Summary: Bombers Routed From London

British aerial defense, in a surprise spurt, succeeded in driving off German bombers over London following a third successive night of raiding which resulted in extensive damage from the East End shipping and industrial areas to the financial section of the city. [Details: Page 1.]

An artillery duel between British and German long-range guns located on either side of the narrowest portion of the English Channel was resumed today. [Details: Page 4.]

British fliers carried out a bombing attack on Berlin and other strategic German points, inflicting what German sources admitted to be considerable damage.

Italian bombing of the Alexandria-Mersa Matruh railway, and important British bases at Haifa and Port Suden, was reported by the Italian High Command.

Total shipping losses of all countries was disclosed to have reached 2,771,333 tons for the first year of the war.

The British Admiralty announced the sinking of three Italian supply ships by two British submarines in the Mediterranean.

Guardsmen to Lose Public Servant Jobs

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 10 (AP)—State, county and city officials of Oklahoma who march off with the National Guard when it goes into active Federal service this month forfeit their office, Attorney General Mac Q. Williamson holds in an opinion.

Mr. Williamson also said State county or city employees could not draw the usual 30 days' pay which they received formerly when attending annual summer Guard maneuvers. His opinion also applied to reserve officers called into active training.

The Monitor Index
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1940

Tourabouts	2
Home Building and Furnishing Page	6
Aviation Column	7
Garden Column	7
The Home Forum	8
"Be allied to the deific power" [With French Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Vermont Letter	10
Behind the Microphone	11
Radio Timetable	11
Local Arts and Theater Page	11
Sports Pages	12-13
Education Page	14
Financial Pages	15-16-17
Daily Features Page	19
Editorials	20

Alien Discrimination Warning by Jackson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Robert H. Jackson, United States Attorney General, warned today against dangers inherent in any blanket discrimination against aliens by their employers.

G. O. P. Sweeps State in Maine Elections

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Ralph O. Brewster
National Representative elected to the United States Senate

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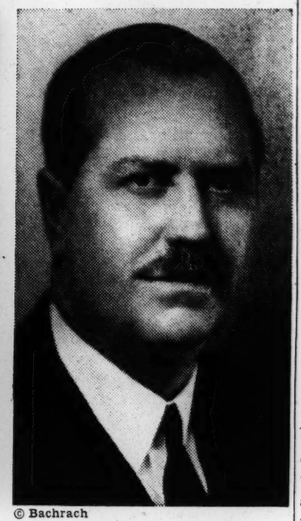
Mrs. Margaret C. Smith
Maine's first Congresswoman re-elected for full term.



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Sumner Sewall
President of Maine Senate who will be State's next Governor

G. O. P. Hails Maine Victory As Good Omen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 10—Maine and national Republican leaders expressed satisfaction today as the victory margins won in yesterday's election by the Republican candidates, Representative Ralph O. Brewster for United States Senator and Sumner Sewall, President of the State Senate, for Governor, exceeded those obtained by the Party in the 1936 and 1938 elections.

Representative Brewster defeated Louis J. Brann, former Democratic Governor, by approximately 42,000 votes, while Mr. Sewall won over Fulton J. Redman by 70,000 votes, coming within 5,000 of the 75,000-vote margin sought by Representative Joseph W. Martin, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, as an encouragement for Wendell L. Willkie, G. O. P. Presidential nominee.

Particularly heartening to G. O. P. leaders was the fact that the 42,000 Brewster margin was approximately 37,400 greater than the 4,600 plurality scored by Wallace H. White, Jr., in defeating Mr. Brann in the 1936 Senatorial election. Mr. Sewall's 70,000 margin exceeded Gov. Lewis O. Barrow's plurality over F. Harold Dubord, now Democratic National Committeeman, in the 1936 Gubernatorial contest, by approximately 28,000.

Further Gains

The Republican margin for Governor this year also exceeded the 1938 Republican gubernatorial plurality by approximately 52,500, for two years ago Governor Barrows defeated Mr. Brann by only 17,461 votes.

The Republican Party this year also swept the three Maine posts of Representatives in Congress by margins in excess of those in 1936 and 1938. Re-elected were Representative James C. Oliver, First District, and Representative Margaret C. Smith, Second District, who succeeded her late husband in Congress through a special election on June 3. In the Third District, Frank Fellows, Bangor lawyer, succeeds Senator-elect Brewster. The defeated Democratic nominees were, respectively, Peter M. MacDonald, Edward J. Beauchamp and Thomas N. Curran.

The unofficial vote tally in the various contests follows:

For United States Senator: 615

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

As Maine went: Page 2.

U. S. to Continue to Speed War Materials to Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—Continued acceleration of the flow of vital war materiel from the United States to Great Britain in its present crucial defense against the German Air Force is foreshadowed here by a series of major behind-the-scenes developments.

Encouraged by the strength of British defenses and more than ever convinced that the preservation of a free Britain is the strongest American defense, high Government officials are engaging in long and detailed conversations with British officials to ensure Britain the maximum benefit from the expanding American production of war materials.

With British crews already taking over a portion of the 50 over-age destroyers ceded to Britain in return for air and naval bases, Britain is now reported ordering more than 1,000 light and medium tanks from American companies and their Canadian subsidiaries. It is also reported that in the current conversations between British and American officials a program will be worked out allocating a fixed portion of American military material production to the British.

May Go to Canada

A suggestion that much of this materiel may go to Britain by way of Canada was seen in the declaration by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, Chairman of the American portion of the Canadian-American Joint Defense Board, that Canadian defense sites would be made available to the American defense forces.

It is presumed that the United States would show its appreciation for such sites by the dispatch of military supplies to its northern neighbor, which could then use them for defense purposes "in any way it saw fit." Mayor La Guardia last week revealed that such a transfer of materiel was under consideration, adding that it would be in a quantity greater than that "for a Fourth of July celebration."

On top of these developments came a report, allegedly from War Department records of the "highest official character," declaring that in the last 12 months the United States has turned over to Britain and France 2,200 warplanes, 600 French "75s," 70,000 .30-caliber machine-guns, 500,000 Lee-Enfield rifles and 150,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

This report was attributed to Representative James E. Van Zandt (R) of Pennsylvania, former head of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who said that all the equipment belonged to the Army or the Navy and was considered surplus equipment. He added that it had been transferred to the Allies by turning it back to the manufacturers, who then resold it to Britain.

Representative Van Zandt's figures, which have as yet received no official confirmation, would indicate greater American aid to the Allies than previously revealed. It was this resale to the manufacturers, who would accept the turned-back equipment as part payment for goods then under production for the Army and the Navy, which figured in last July's Congressional opposition to the sale of surplus war materiel to the Allies. At that time Congress passed a bill making it necessary for the Army Chief of Staff or the Navy Chief of Operations to certify that equipment was not essential to national defense before it could be sold abroad.

Sending Pilots Considered

With the acquisition of air and fleet bases on British New World possessions, high Army and Navy officials have shown themselves much more willing to certify as non-essential goods which the Administration wishes to send to Britain. The position taken by the defense forces is that the new

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

Fashion Makers Of Paris Schedule Winter Exhibits

PARIS, Sept. 7 (AP) (via Berlin, delayed)—Workrooms of Paris dressmakers are busy in preparation for a season unlike any in their past experience.

Instead of presenting their winter collections in early August to packed ranks of foreign buyers, the dressmakers are getting them ready to show in September to a private clientele only.

Who will make up this clientele they themselves do not know. Many private customers now are in the free zone, especially along the Riviera, and to cross from this to the occupied zone presents many difficulties.

Another peculiarity of the coming season is the drastic reduction in the number of models to be shown. Instead of collections numbering from a hundred to two hundred styles, this year but 30 to 40 will be shown. The new mode will be characterized by greater simplicity even than last year's, designers generally have agreed.

Few if any formal evening dresses will be included in the winter output.

Intimate Message from Washington

Willkie Is No Rote and Rule Orator and It Is When He Tosses Away Prepared Speeches and Opens Up That He Is the Real Willkie

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Wendell L. Willkie is about to start on one of the most ambitious political tours in history. The emphasis, apparently, will be placed on his extemporaneous speeches. It will be a personal-appearance tour. All the usual political fanfare will be present, brass bands, colored lights, enthusiasm, music and noise. A presidential "campaign special" is a unique phenomenon; nothing quite like it is known abroad and it is as exciting and thrilling as any part of the campaign.

The emphasis being put on this part of the Willkie drive very likely springs as a sequel from the Elwood speech. Mr. Willkie is a natural-born orator, but his experience and practice has been in extemporaneous speaking. He likes to talk as man-to-man. With a resourceful and agile mind and an instinct for sensing the mood of the audience, he is held back by a written manuscript.

On more than one occasion he has delivered a prepared address to a crowd and then crumpled it up, and brought the previously apathetic audience standing on the chairs, cheering, in three ringing sentences thereafter. Mr. Willkie does not read a prepared speech with great facility. There were points in the Elwood speech when vivid phrases went flat. Nor was this due merely to the merciless Indiana sun. The same thing has occurred in certain other instances in the past. Mr. Willkie does a workman-like job enough in a prepared address but there is nothing like the spontaneity, the enthusiasm and the brilliance with which he harangues a crowd with no manuscript to fetter him, and words coming to him fluently and joyfully in the mood of the moment.

Few Lloyd Georges Here

To inject a digression, we have often wondered if the level of American political speaking is as high as that of the British. We think it isn't—at least in the upper levels. The supreme masters of Parliament in our time, like Lloyd George and Winston Churchill, have often had an amazing facility for the trenchant phrase combined with a flawless delivery that made a carefully prepared address seem like sheer extemporization.

In the United States Charles E. Hughes can deliver a manuscript, nearly verbatim, with hardly a glance at it. Mr. Roosevelt has few peers, as Mr. Willkie's supporters are quick to acknowledge, in his mellifious radio voice. The late Senator Borah had a simple majesty of demeanor and verbal force which for a generation made him one of the best speakers in Congress. He, of the very few there, might have ranked with the best in the House of Commons.

But to get back to Mr. Willkie. If left to himself, there are few crowds that can resist him. The plan seems to be to show the Republican candidate to as many people as possible and let him use the technique at which he is best, namely, informal speeches, made without the hampering use of text. To supplement this, there will be "set" speeches, also, which will go out over the nation by radio.

Always Taking a Chance

There are difficulties in this program as well as advantages. In the heat of the instant a candidate may make a slip, or coin a tactless phrase, that may ruin him. Indeed, what Mr. Willkie proposes to do is a rather daring thing. The stump speaker must hold himself always in check. Wasn't it Mark Twain who said that it took him three days to prepare an extemporaneous speech?

Mr. Willkie may recall an instance of this himself. In an off-the-record talk before the National Press Club some time before his nomination, Mr. Willkie was stressing the need for greater business efficiency in government—something which most people support.

But with this plea he juxtaposed a passing reference to the efficiency of the Hitler Government—merely to show that it was something which America must realize and combat. It was an unfortunate combination, however, as it was phrased, which under some circumstances might have caused him grief. In fact, distorted and inaccurate versions of the incident have formed part of a "whisper campaign" which have found their way into print.

Enthusiastic observers who heard Mr. Willkie's ringing delivery at this time agreed that extemporaneous delivery was his forte. But they felt also that he, like any other presidential candidate who employs this dangerous gift, must use it with considerable circumspection.

Richard L. Strout

British Antiaircraft Fire Drives Off Nazi Raiders; Delay on Draft of Wealth

British capital giving voluntary contribution to war—Rebuke for higher interest.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 10—Although the British Government has secured for itself power to conscript wealth, capital is still making an almost exclusively voluntary contribution to the war effort.

Indication that wealth is in fact far from being conscripted is seen in a public rebuke of bankers made by Sir Robert Kindersley, chief of the national savings movement and himself a banker.

The rebuke was directed particularly against bankers and stockbrokers in Middlesbrough, an important northeast English industrial city, on the grounds that they don't consider 2½ per cent interest a sufficient inducement to lend to the Government.

The question is asked: "Why isn't wealth being conscripted like labor?" Many persons were led to believe that unprecedented powers over man power and wealth would become operative after the Emergency Powers Act was passed in May of this year.

"Co-operation, Not Compulsion"

This has proved a misleading notion since that measure was merely an enabling bill, and as Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, who introduced it, told the House of Commons, "the whole meat of it comes in the particular orders."

In actual practice, there has been little conscription of either man power or wealth. The Minister of Labor, Mr. Ernest Bevin, has adopted the slogan "co-operation, not compulsion." He believes he can achieve his tremendous task of mobilizing labor without using the powers which could be his for the asking under the Emergency Act.

The Supply Minister, Mr. Herbert Morrison, is working on the same policy. He could without further legislation obtain a large measure of control over wealth. Hitherto, he has on the whole sought industry and capital's cooperation rather than compulsory powers over them, even though, as Sir Robert Kindersley's recent speech suggests, capital is not altogether responding satisfactorily.

In the case of the Nation's wealth, however, it has to be admitted that the Emergency Powers Act may not enable the Government to conscript all wealth.

Voluntary Appeals Made

Mr. Attlee explained that the bill covered "all property real and personal, and land is an essential part of property."

What about money stocks and shares? It would seem that it would be up to the courts to de-

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

Raiders Revive World War Plan

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 10

Germany is carrying out a plan of air attack conceived, but never executed, a quarter of a century ago, in an effort to bring England to its knees.

The plan, related by the late Capt. Ernst Lehmann in the book "Zeppelin," was to raid London and start a thousand fires Howard Mingos, American aeronautical expert, was co-author of the volume, written to explain the character of Germany's air war, 1914-18.

Among the objectives was to have been the Bank of England. The German High Command wanted to throw Britain's monetary system into confusion.

France Faces Food Rations, Nazis Assert

BERLIN, Sept. 10 (AP)—Preliminary official estimates for this year's grain harvest indicated today that the German Government looks for a crop of 24,600,000 tons.

This is said to be only 2 per cent under the average for the years 1934 to 1939.

Informed sources said Germany would have a bumper crop of potatoes, beets and other root crops.

PARIS, Sept. 6 (via Berlin, Delayed) (AP)—A shortage of certain foodstuffs in occupied France which can be met only by strict rationing this winter was forecast by officials of the agricultural section of the German Military Administration.

They said the prospective shortage resulted directly from military operations.

[Reports received in Washington stated that the Berlin Government had lodged with the French Government in Vichy demand for a large amount of food and raw materials in unoccupied France. It was stated that more than half of France's available stocks of these materials were included in the demand.]

The German officials stated that German forces were not sending large quantities of food from France into Germany. Wheat flour is being exported into the Reich from France, they said, but only in return for rye flour from which German Army bread is made.

Primary Reason

The primary reason for the prospective shortage, these officials said, was the removal by the French Government of between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 inhabitants from Departments of Northern France when the war started. Included in this number were between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 agricultural workers.

This exodus, they pointed out, had two effects. First, the crops which would have been planted in early May were forgotten after the first German offensive began May 10. Second, crops which, like the first cutting of hay, would have been harvested in the same period, were left standing in the fields.

Authoritative German sources said the crop of sugar beets would be only between 20 and 25 per cent of normal in the northern region, where 95 per cent of all French sugar beet growing is concentrated.

Sufficient Grain

The grain harvest in the occupied zone, they predicted, would be about 70 per cent of normal, but, they said, it would be sufficient with existing stocks to carry over for 1941.

The hay crop was said to be 50 per cent of normal at the end of May when removal of the population was at its height. There still was possible two additional cuttings, after the meager first one, for clover, hay and alfalfa.

The most urgent rationing needs concern meat and fat, German sources said. One reason given was that cattle herds in Northern France were abandoned by fleeing populations, resulting in considerable losses of livestock.

Steps already have been taken to boost wheat production in 1941 through an increase in the planted acreage.

An inevitable answer to these prospective shortages, German officials said, is a strict rationing system such as Germany has undergone for several years and which now have been instituted in the Netherlands and Belgium

Winter of want is reported facing free France: Page 7.

Nazis use strategy of incendiary bombs to set fires disclosing London objectives.

By the Associated Press

A surprise barrage of antiaircraft fire at dawn today drove away German bombing raiders over London following the third successive night of Germany's intensified and damaging assaults on the British Capital.

Ruined and fire-blackened patches from the East End shipping and industrial areas to the financial heart of London bore evidence that the raid was equal if not greater in scope than that sustained on the night of Sept. 8.

While the raid on London was in progress, British bombers raided Berlin, Bremen, and Hamburg, and docks at the Kiel naval base, as well as other military objectives in Germany. Other British raiders carried out what was described as the most intense raid so far on German held Channel ports. They bombed German artillery placements at Cape Gris Nez, France, whence long-range artillery fire had been directed against the British port of Dover.

Casualties in last night's raid on London had not been completely listed. The German High Command reported that 44 British planes were shot down during the raid, and that German losses totaled 21 aircraft. British figures on aircraft losses were incomplete, but it was stated that 26 German planes were destroyed during the afternoon attacks, and that 47 Germans were shot down in engagements up to 10:00 a. m. yesterday.

Four new air raid alarms were sounded in London during the day but they were apparently German reconnaisance flights trying to determine damage done the night before.

Fire Bombs Light Targets

The third of the big night raids on London followed the same pattern adopted by the Nazi attackers since they switched from daylight bombings and concentrated on the British capital.

It was estimated that 150 raiders attacked the London area.

A few planes led the way, dropping incendiary bombs. The rest followed, their racks loaded with powerful explosives, guided through the darkness and smoke to their targets by the glare of the fires.

There was no great mass attack; instead they came in relays, sometimes singly, diving at the Thamesside targets through the center of London and circling over the outlying sections.

One big building in the financial district was smashed. Four top stories were ripped off another large office building. One hundred and twenty persons were reported buried in the wreckage of 20 houses shattered in a single district. Rescue crews digging into the rubble by dawn had found only 20 alive. A number of casualties were reported at a maternity hospital.

A home for the aged, a London County Council housing estate, and numerous workmen's cottages in the East End were hit. Uncounted fires blazed in the widened areas of ruin. Some in central London were extinguished.

Civilian Areas Attacked

A British communiqué said today the raiders showered the bombs on London at random "without any distinction of objectives" and abandoning "all pretense" of confining the attacks to military targets.

A member of the staff of St. Paul's Cathedral said the big-domed church escaped damage, with "not a window cracked." For a time the Cathedral was menaced by bomb-started fires, he reported, but the wind blew flames the other way.

Bombs which fell in the neighborhood of St. Paul's struck warehouses, setting them aflame. Hundreds of firemen ignored the falling bombs and crashing debris as they battled for eight hours without a break to check the flames.

Another famous church, St. Mary-Le-Bow—behind St. Paul's—was said to be out of danger, after long hours of anxiety.

Planes Over Parliament

Outlying sections and densely populated residential districts also were bombed heavily. The communiqué said no count of the fatalities and injured in the nine hour and two minute attack was possible immediately.

Once the raiders and defense planes met in a dogfight high over the buildings of Parliament and one huge four-motor German bomber crashed to the ground.

Big guns duel across the Channel: Page 4.

Neutrality Laws Outmoded, U. S. Bar Association Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10—United States neutrality legislation, which stands "in ridiculous contrast" to American policy as expressed in short-of-war aid to Great Britain and undertakings to defend Canada, should be dropped into the limbo of discarded laws, Frederic R. Coudert, international lawyer, told the American Bar Association, meeting in annual convention here today.

The neutrality legislation of the United States, while born of the fear of war, actually has encouraged war, Mr. Coudert declared. Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark were not saved because they practiced the strictest neutrality, and now the United States is not relying on its own Neutrality Act in the slightest degree to keep it out of war, he added.

"We are making the most gigantic preparation for war this nation or almost any other nation has as yet seen," he said. "We are overwhelmingly unneutral in thought. We have not hesitated to give to Hitler's Germany far greater provocation than any other neutral would have dared to give. Why? Because we know that our laws will not protect us and that we must rely wholly upon our own preponderance of force if this hemisphere is to be kept free of the scourge of war."

Fallacies Cited

For the United States to exclude its ships from the high seas, insist upon payment of cash for belligerent purchases and other limitations upon its national rights, Mr. Coudert continued, is absurd in view of American preparations to defend Canada, one of the principal belligerents, and in view of its leasing of air bases which can be useful only if Great Britain is defeated.

"Can any sane man believe that if the cash gave out and England needed credit in this hour when she alone is stopping an insanely aggressive Germany we should refuse to modify this (neutrality) legislation? When England can buy no more planes to repel the great air invasion and Canada has insufficient rifles for the soldiers she sends abroad, does any one really believe that all this will be stopped because the United States, which is spending billions of dollars to defend itself against Britain's chief enemy, will not allow its nationals to extend any credit?

"America believes her vital interest lies in preserving the British fleet and empire. . . .

Unforeseen Situation

"With Britain destroyed, our Navy for the next five years would be inferior in strength to the sea power of the aggressors both in the Pacific and in the Atlantic. Is it possible to suppose that we will take this risk in order to comply with a policy embedded in our statutes at a time when the public did not foresee the situation that has now arisen?"

The Bar Association's House of Delegates backed the proposition that any emergency restriction of civil liberties should be formulated within the "general framework of Government and Constitutional guarantees." As indicative of what should be avoided, the Committee cited the bill in the House of Representatives calling for the deportation, by name, of Harry Bridges, a West Coast maritime labor leader.

"He, like any other alien, should have a hearing under a general law applicable to all under similar circumstances," the committee report declared.

Maine Election Pleases Willkie

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Sept. 10 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie expressed hope today that Senate-House conferees would eliminate from the selective military service bill the Fish amendment postponing conscription for 60 days.

The Republican Presidential nominee said he was "enormously gratified" by the Maine election results.

He stayed up last night until returns seemed to assure the election of a Republican Senator and Governor. The results came in as Mr. Willkie was finishing research for the major addresses on the western tour he will begin Thursday night. He disclosed that one of the speeches would be devoted to the third-term issue and that at Coffeyville, Kansas, next Monday he would speak on "the difference between my philosophy of free enterprise and that of the New Deal."

Ford Tip $46?

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 10 (AP)—Ethel Gaff, waitress in a downtown hotel dining room, wondered today whether Henry Ford, Detroit automobile manufacturer, meant to give her a $46 tip—or just forgot his change.

Mr. Ford and his party of seven stopped there to eat yesterday on their way back to Detroit from Rushville, Ind., where he talked with Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential nominee. The check was $4. They handed the waitress $50 and left.

The hotel management said Mr. Ford would be asked by letter whether he intended for the waitress to keep the change.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

K	E	W	P	I	E		B	A	G	D	A	D		
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Knows 84 Years of Famous Railroading

Underwood

What the Pennsylvania Did in 1856

An air view of one of the world's most striking examples of railroad construction. Building in this form provided an easy grade for tracks over the Alleghany Mountains, at least, in effect. Tracks do not actually cross the summits but use three tunnels. One side of the curve is more than 100 feet lower than the other "calk." In 11 miles the ascent is 1,015 feet.

Horse Shoe Curve Never Loses Travel Thrill

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Famous Horse Shoe Curve on the Pennsylvania Railroad's four-tracked main line to the west, although completed 84 years ago, is still regarded as one of the world's most striking examples of railroad construction.

The section of the railroad in the vicinity of the curve was surveyed for the purpose of carrying the tracks on an easy gradient over the east incline of the Alleghany Divide, which at this point separates the Atlantic slope from the great interior Mississippi Valley. This was accomplished so as to follow the contours of one of the "coves" or folds in the Alleghany ridge, with the result that the shape of the cove gave to the tracks the unusual "horse shoe" form.

The view to the south, stretching across Pennsylvania to the higher mountains near the Maryland border, is considered by many to be the most impressive in the State. It is viewed by thousands of train passengers daily. The tracks do not actually cross the Alleghany's summit, but pass beneath in three tunnels at Gallitzen, west of the curve, the longest of which measures 3,500 feet. The eastern "calk" of the shoe is 120 feet lower than the western. In the 11 miles between Altoona and the tunnels at Gallitzen the ascent is 1,015 feet.

New Florida Streamliner

When the new Illinois Central streamliner enters Chicago-Miami service in December, it will not only mark the fastest schedule ever operated on this run, but it will place the entire Midwest on a parity with eastern seaboard cities, in having high-speed, modernistic trains to all points along the Florida East Coast, at coach fares. The new Illinois Central seven-car speedster will be decorated in a manner synonymous with the south.

Stewardess Service

The Union Pacific Railroad has now begun its sixth year of registered nurse-stewardness service. Today only three of the original nine remain in service. So popular has the service been that the railroad now employs nearly 80. Although the girls' uniform has undergone little change, their duties and the demands of the travelers have multiplied so that the service has been expanded to include the Union Pacific's fleet of streamliners and most of its standard trains.

Run Suspended

The world's "most Christian" railroad, the Due West Railway operating between Donalds and Due West, S. C., a distance of only four miles, has made its last run

Along the Rails

and been abandoned as a steam carrier after an unparalleled 33-year record of service. The train—there was only one—never ran on Sunday during its career from 1907 to 1940. It never had a fatal accident. No employee or passenger ever was injured. The charter of the road specified that no alcoholic beverages would be hauled.

Silver Meteor

The makeup of the Silver Meteor, Seaboard's stainless steel streamliner is one 2,000 h. p. diesel-electric locomotive, one 22-passenger and baggage car, one 30-passenger coach lounge car, three 60-passenger chair cars, one 48-passenger dining car, and one 48-passenger observation streamlined car. This train is run daily from New York to Florida and makes the trip in 25 hours.

Safety Awards

A certificate for railroad passenger safety has been awarded to the New York Central System for operating 50,463,685,000 passenger miles during the period of more than 16 consecutive years without a passenger fatality resulting from a train accident. A gold medal for railroads operating 10,000,000 or more locomotive miles a year was presented to the Union Pacific Railroad for the record established by the South Central district of the line. The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company won the silver medal for lines operating from 1,000,000 to 10,000,000 locomotive miles. In the group operating less than 1,000,000 miles annually the Charleston & Western Carolina Railway Company received a bronze medal.

No 60-Day Delay on Draft Is Expected by Leaders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—Administration leaders are confident that the Fish amendment to postpone the compulsory feature of the draft bill 60 days is doomed. The first peacetime draft in American history, they believe, will go into effect almost immediately.

A Senate-House conference on the subject met today to reconcile differences in rival versions of the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill, of which the Fish amendment is the chief. By two votes the Senate refused to put in the 60-day-delay clause in the bill; by seven votes the House inserted it. But without waiting for the conference report and the subsequent new votes in the two chambers, Administration leaders expressed their views. The Fish amendment is "out," they said.

As they were saying it, word came from Rushville, Ind., that Mr. Willkie had added his voice to President Roosevelt's, who denounced the 60-day-delay proposal last Aug. 23. Mr. Willkie declared:

"I hope that, as a result of the conference between House and Senate conferees on the selective service bill, the Fish amendment is eliminated.

Breaks From Party Stand

Incidentally, Mr. Willkie's statement once more showed his bold independence from members of his adopted party in Congress, for it was only last Saturday that House Republicans voted overwhelmingly for the Fish amendment, 140 for to only 22 against. Possibly due to the effect of Mr. Roosevelt's earlier stand against the proposed delay Democrats voted solidly against the clause offered by Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York.

But under the present circumstances it is not the denunciation by Mr. Roosevelt, or the plea of Mr. Willkie, 17 days later, but the pounding of German bombs on London which is the basis for the leaders' belief that quick action on immediate conscription will be taken.

The American selective service bill is symptomatic of the anxiety and determination of the whole American Nation, reflected through a rather bewildered Congress, to take every step possible to speed national preparedness.

Many Congressmen who deplore conscription and who might prefer to give a 60-day period of grace to see if voluntary enlistment might not work, are preparing to back the whole measure.

Rather Be Safe Than Sorry

They prefer to make a mistake and be prepared rather than make a mistake that leaves the country unprepared. That is the new mood in Congress today, and the echo of every bomb dropped on London reverberates across the Atlantic to this capital to strengthen it.

The Senate yesterday resumed debate on the draft bill before sending it to conference with the House. It took a number of votes which seemed to assure defeat of the Fish amendment, final adoption of the House plan for including all men between ages of 21 and 45, instead of the original Senate plan of 21 to 31; and acceptance by both houses of the Smith substitute for the Senate-approved Russell-Overton amendment for the "drafting of industry" under which the Government would have commandeered and become the owner of private industrial plants by condemnation.

Clark Proposal Beaten

The most significant vote was on a proposal by Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, that the conferees be instructed to insist that the 60-day delay provision be inserted.

This recommendation was originally proposed in the Senate, Aug. 29, as the "Hayden amendment" when it was narrowly defeated, 41 to 43. When Senator Clark yesterday urged that the Senate, in effect, change its mind in view of the House approval of the 60-day delay, the members overwhelmingly rejected the proposal, 19 to 48.

On the original Hayden amendment only 6 Republicans voted for 9 against.

Yesterday on the Clark amendment only Republicans voted for and 9 against.

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New Air Fighter Developed in U. S.

FARMINGDALE, N. Y., Sept. 10 (AP)—A new air fighter for the United States Army, built to fly above high-altitude bombers, is ready for manufacture.

The first completed plane, with the present designation of YP-43, was exhibited yesterday at the factory of the Republic Aviation Corporation. It is a new type of interceptor pursuit ship, designed to fly at altitudes over 35,000 feet to combat bombers which remain at 25,000 to 30,00 feet.

The YP-43 is a single-seat low-wing monoplane with a supercharged motor of undisclosed horsepower.

As Maine Went So Republicans Think U.S. Will

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—Maine has posted its own Gallup Poll and is calling for a national Republican victory in November.

"As Maine goes, so goes the Nation" is a hoary political dictum which has more often been right than wrong in American history, but has it any real meaning in 1940?

An equally valid question is: has Maine ever forecast a national election? Are the Maine results a clue or coincidence? The Christian Science Mointor's cartoonist suggests the truth when he shows the American public dusting off the old maxim and remarking: "it may not mean anything but I still like to hear it."

Frankly, this maxim arose only because after the Civil War Maine usually voted Republican and the country usually voted Republican and thus Maine became a political prophet with unproved honor all over the land. Then came 1892 and 1916 and again 1936 and on these years Maine still elected Republican Governors in September but the Nation went right ahead and elected Democratic Presidents.

Close Figuring

But Republican Party leaders are figuring it more closely today. They admit that a Republican victory in Maine in itself doesn't prove anything more than that Maine went Republican, but they do contend, with a show of interesting statistics, that the very size of Maine's Republican vote yesterday assures the election of Wendell L. Willkie this fall.

It is a fact that the percentage of the Republican vote in Maine in September is a much better national barometer than the actual result. Usually the Republicans have lost the presidential election in the national when their vote in Maine has fallen below 65 per cent of the total.

The Latest Count

The latest Maine returns show that for Governor, Sumner Sewall, won by a 64 per cent majority; for Senator, Ralph O. Brewster, by a 59 per cent majority, and the three Republican Representatives by 64 per cent, 66 per cent and 68 per cent.

And Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Willkie Campaign Manager and Chairman of the Republican National Committee, hailed the Maine results with this statement:

"Early returns from Maine tonight clearly indicate that the country is getting back to Republicanism. A Republican clean sweep in Maine by the wide margins recorded in the incomplete returns means without any doubt the election of Wendell Willkie, Senator McNary and a Republican majority in the House of Representatives in November.

"These results are concrete evidence of the truth of our contentions that the country has tired of waiting for recovery and preparedness and wants to place in office men who will achieve these goals instead of merely talking about them. The Maine election definitely heralds the end of the Roosevelt Administration, with all its inefficiency, bungling extravagance, and radicalism."

Eastern Manager For Willkie Finds No 'Bogging' Down

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—Charging that the New Deal High Command was basing its presidential campaign on "smear, scare and steal," Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., Eastern Director of the Republican National Committee, was back here today from a flying visit to Wendell L. Willkie, Republican nominee at Rushville, Ind., to disprove that the Willkie campaign had struck the political "bog."

In reply to the query whether he was "worried" over rumor that Mr. Willkie was slipping in his bid for the presidency, Mr. Pryor gave emphatic "no."

"We are up against odds, but the present Republican leadership is a survival of the fitter. We have known nothing but hard trials, nothing but difficult problems. We are the results of our problems and not the least bit discouraged. And we are not reaching for a bucket of mud. We are looking for constructive solutions to our very serious problems."

Meanwhile, Republican women leaders of the territory under campaign jurisdiction of the Eastern Division of the Republican National Committee had converged for a two-day conference here to organize for getting ou tthe woman vote in suppot of the Willkie McNary ticket. The meeting is directed by Miss Marion E. Martin, Assistant Republican National Chairman and National Committee member from Maine, whose aides at the sessions are Miss Sybil H. Holmes, lawyer of Massachusetts; Mrs. Grace B. Reynolds of Indiana, Director of Republican Women's Activities in the West, and Mrs. Paul Fitzsimons, of Rhode Island, National Committee Vice-Chairman.

Taylor Reports Efforts Of Vatican for Peace

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt received from Myron C. Taylor yesterday a verbal message from Pope Pius to the effect that "the Vatican is doing everything it possibly can to bring about world peace."

Mr. Taylor, who was sent to Rome last fall to work with the Vatican for peace, made a personal report to the President at a two-hour luncheon conference, and then returned to his home on Long Island.

Halleck and Wagner Present Views on U. S. Labor Problems

Following is one of a series of pro-and-con articles by notable Democratic and Republican leaders on selected political topics, prepared by the Associated Press. Neither side has seen the other's article and there will be no rebuttal.

Democratic View

By Robert F. Wagner
United States Senator from New York

The American worker's creed is that he shall have an equitable share in the wealth he produces, and a right to be heard in the councils of the industry from which he draws his bread. This creed is as old as our country, but the Roosevelt administration has given it a national charter. Upon the economic wreckage inherited from the Republican party in 1933, we have re-established the foundation of opportunity, security and freedom for those who live by their labor.

Our first objective has been full employment in private enterprise at fair wages. From nine to ten million more persons are employed in private enterprise today than in March, 1933, and factory workers have $110,000,000 more in their weekly pay envelopes. Through our nation-wide system of employment offices, millions of idle workers have been guided to available jobs. We have outlawed child labor in factories, enacted a sound wage-hour law, and enforced fair labor standards on government contracts. For the first time under Federal law, men and women receive equal pay for equal work.

Our Public Works, NYA and CCC programs have permanently enriched the material resources of the nation, and fortified the morale of millions of youths and adults who cannot find jobs in private industry. We will maintain this responsibility of the Federal Government toward the needy unemployed, against the efforts of the Republican party to return relief to the states and the unemployed to the dole.

Long-Range Security

Our second objective has been the long-range security of the home and the family against the handicaps and hazards of modern industrial life. To provide every American worker with the frugal comforts of a decent home, we have launched a great program of slum clearance and low-rent housing. Unemployment insurance laws in every state now protect the worker and his family against privation in periods of temporary unemployment. Over 500,000,000 accounts have been established to provide security as a matter of right under the Federal Old Age and Survivors' insurance system. Better health protection is the next great step in our social security program.

Our third objective has been to achieve a democracy in industry worthy of a free people. We have guaranteed by law the worker's right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of his own choosing. The National Labor Relations act has provided a peaceful forum for 28,000 cases involving over six million workers. Nine out of every ten cases disposed of have been satisfactorily adjusted without even holding a formal hearing. More than one million employees have voted in thousands of peaceful labor elections. Ever since the act has had a fair chance to exert its pacific influence, collective bargaining agreements have multiplied and industrial strife has declined.

These measures have been part and parcel of a program of economic recovery for business, under which profits have multiplied and industrial production and national income raised to levels higher than in 1929.

Human Element

Because we have emphasized the human element in industry, labor is taking its rightful place as a partner of management in the common cause of industrial efficiency and national unity. To these broad advances should now be added the strengthening of our preparations for national defense. Employment exchanges, fair labor standards, collective bargaining and improved machinery for mediation of labor disputes, works projects and better housing were all found necessary for increased industrial efficiency during the World War period. They are serving the nation well today.

The Democratic Party is pledged to hold fast to these gains in our economic efficiency, to defend our free institutions by preparedness against aggression from without, and to continue to stand guard on our true first line of defense at home—the security and welfare of the men, women and children of America.

Republican View

By Charles A. Halleck
United States Representative from Indiana

It is especially appropriate that this series of articles should be inaugurated with a discussion of the Republican view point on problems confronting the workers of America.

The welfare of labor has been a basic concern of the Republican Party since its inception.

Under Republican administrations labor has enjoyed its greatest advances, achieving a standard of living that has been the envy of the world.

Today, the problem of labor, with 10,000,000 still unemployed after nearly eight years of New Deal failure to effect re-employment, is the paramount domestic problem affecting the nation and for which only the Republican Party offers a solution.

This solution, ignored by the New Deal, is elemental in its simplicity.

It consists merely of ending the hampering restrictions and unwarranted attacks on business so that private capital may be given the confidence again to invest in productive enterprises, thus creating the needed work opportunities.

This is the American way, the Republican way to promote prosperity for labor and for all our people.

No Permanent Remedy

It is now conceded, even by labor itself, that the palliatives of made work and relief through prodigious government spending have provided no permanent remedy for national unemployment.

They have afforded no hope to the youth of our land that they will be given those opportunities for gainful employment that have long been regarded as an American birthright.

Of especial concern to labor, furthermore, has been the fact that government work projects have, on the whole, served to tear down the prevailing wage scale. Thus labor, employed on these projects, finds itself regimented to a lower standard of living than is provided in private employment for the same services, while private industry also suffers through government competition.

There is no partisan division on the wisdom and desirability of preserving for labor all its hard-won rights and of extending those rights where they do not conflict with the interests of the nation as a whole.

In the hearings of the House of Representatives committee to inquire into the operations of the National Labor Relations act, of which I was a member, it was made by the evidence that the act, as administered, has been unsatisfactory to both of the great bodies of organized labor in the United States, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, as well as to employers.

The members of the committee proposed remedial amendments to the act and these were passed by the House, but still wait action in the Senate.

A Great Liberal

In Wendell Willkie the Republican party has named as its candidate for President a great liberal, a man who knows the problems of labor from both sides, for Willkie has toiled with his hands as well as with his head.

In his acceptance speech, Mr. Willkie said:

"I believe in collective bargaining by representatives of labor's own free choice, without any interference and in full protection of those obvious rights.

"I believe in the maintenance of minimum standards for wages and of maximum standards for hours.

"I believe in Federal pensions, in adequate old-age benefits and in unemployment allowances.

"We still hold firmly to the principle that those whom private industry cannot support must be supported by government agency, whether Federal or state."

The election of Wendell Willkie next November will assure to labor the realization of its best aspirations and hopes.

Notables O. K. Destroyer Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—Seventy prominent Democrats and Republicans had today "unqualifiedly indorsed" President Roosevelt's action last week when he traded 50 naval destroyers to Great Britain for air and naval bases on British territory in the Western Hemisphere. Their approval of the transfer was the result of a move by William Allen White, Dr. James Bryant Conant and Lewis W. Douglas, three prominent supporters of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential nominee, to prevent the trade becoming a political party issue.

Mr. White is Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, which had a prominent part in bringing the Administration and the British Government together in the deal; Dr. Conant is President of Harvard University, and Mr. Douglas, now President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, was formerly Federal Director of the Budget.

The text of the statement follows:

"The undersigned citizens of this country, irrespective of their party affiliations or their views on domestic issues, join in unqualified endorsement of President Roosevelt's action in releasing 50 destroyers to Great Britain and the acquistion of vital strategic defense bases in this Hemisphere."

Among the signers are Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York; Daniel C. Roper, former Secretary of Commerce; Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale University; Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, President of Union Theological Seminary; Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, of Englewood, N. J.; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York; The Right Rev. Henry K. Sherrill, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Boston, Mass., and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman of the Committee on the Cause and Cure of War.

West Virginian Heads Beverage Control Group

GLACIER PARK, Mont., Sept. 9 (AP)—R. E. Kelley of West Virginia has been elected President of the National Alcoholic Beverage Control Association. Clyde Keefe of New Hampshire was named Secretary and General Counsel. The Association represents states which conduct liquor wholesaling on a state-operated monopoly basis.

CCC and NYA Provide Nation Great Potential Man Power

WASHINGTON (AP)—A youth training program built in times and in terms of peace today provides "Uncle Sam" with an army of young men in national preparedness.

These fellows are fit to fight if need be, but their major contribution would be through intensification of training they already are receiving.

In use of arms, they have not been trained because the two agencies which encompass them—the CCC and the NYA, both devoted to fighting unemployment—have opposed anything even remotely akin to the "youth movements" of Europe's dictators. But these boys have learned to work and endure hardships.

Most of them are between 18 and 24 years.

Under Army conscription plans, some of them would be liable to drafting into compulsory military service. But 85 per cent of the CCC boys are under 21, the lower age limit of the initial draft in Army plans. Likewise a large percentage of NYA youths are under the draft age.

Up to Defense Commission

The plans are all in. Whether the CCC (the Civilian Conservation Corps) and the NYA (the National Youth Administration) gear into the defense machine depends on the planning of labor co-ordinators in the Defense Commission.

The CCC, with its enrollment now at the 300,000 limit set by law, proposed this as its contribution:

Ninety thousand trained truck and dispatch-car drivers every six months; 7,500 to 10,000 truck and automobile maintenance men every three months; 3,000 skilled mechanics a year. (The maintenance men would be trained for servicing, replacing parts and other simpler operations; the others would be thorough-going repairmen); 6,000 cooks and bakers each six months; 100,000 first aid men, equipped with the standard Red Cross course, every six months; 3,500 skilled dispensary attendants and medical orderlies every six months; 1,000 competent welders every six months; 1,000 airplane motor mechanics in the first year of the program; not less than 75,000 reasonably competent road, bridge and telephone line workers; 2,000 men with a knowledge of elementary map making and considerable knowledge of map reading and interpretation every six months; 10,000 men reasonably competent in basic photography with a knowledge of ground picture making (stills) and developing every six months; 20,000 men, reasonably familiar with the sending and receiving code and with elementary repair of radio sets, every six months.

"This defense proposal is just what the CCC has been doing in a minor way all along," an official explained. "It would only mean intensifying our vocational training program. Such a step-up probably would mean slowing up our work program about 25 per cent."

Already companies of youth are being fitted into the Nation's defense needs.

Starting Alaska Air Field

Two companies of the CCC—400 boys—will sail from Seattle next week for a lonely, tree-covered island off the coast of Alaska. There, with Army Engineers, they will labor through the winter clearing and leveling a landing field to be used as a way station for Army planes.

In the central repair shops, where CCC keeps up its 50,000 pieces of motor equipment, new "helpers" are being assigned to the trained mechanics. Through the "helper" system CCC has aimed to turn out about 1,500 skilled mechanics every year. The new apprentices will double that number.

Aubrey Williams, the NYA Administrator, announced in New York that his organization, with 5,000 young men now in training for jobs as radio technicians and operators, would triple that number within 60 days. Working "in co-operation" with the Army Signal Corps, he said, the NYA will have 30,000 youths in its radio training program within six months. The eight-month course is designed to produce radiomen of "reasonable competence."

The workshops where other NYA boys are learning skills useful in defense industries are going on a double-shift basis to double their output of machine operators. By working the training shops in shifts, NYA plans to turn out 73,930 young men with skills in the fields of woodworking, mechanical, automotive and airplane shop work.

Increasing emphasis on the mechanical side of modern warfare may have vindicated the CCC, some officials declare, in its long resistance to turning the camps for unemployed into centers for military training.

The emphasis has been on the labor of builders and mechanics, but the nature of the work has trained the boys in handling machines, in living together, in obeying orders and in healthful living.

Director J. J. McEntee is proud that 685 CCC boys joined the United States Army when they "graduated" from the CCC last spring.

Clipper Traditions Ride Seas in New American Fleet

WASHINGTON (AP)—The tradition of the American Clipper ships—a streamlined, Diesel-driven version—is riding the high seas again.

Officials of the Maritime Commission cite these signs of a newborn American merchant fleet to match the olden days when "New World" sailing vessels ruled the trade routes:

Forty-three new American cargo ships—designed for economical speed and safety—are riding the waves today. Before year's end, another 25 will join them.

New American cargo ships are sliding down the ways at the rate of one a week.

Shipbuilders are hammering and riveting today at more than twice as many new hulls as they had under way last year.

The latest luxury liner to bid for the glamorous trade of the Mauretanias and Queen Marys is the newly-launched America, flying the American flag.

Although 110 American vessels were "benched" when the Neutrality Act barred them from European ports, they have found new work on other trade routes.

Today the American flag has gained new ascendancy on the sea lanes to South America, the Orient, and Africa.

Vessels flying "Old Glory" are twice as important today in the trade of South America as they were before the European war broke out.

On many a ship, cadets freshly-trained by Coast Guard officers, have taken their posts beside old-time graduates of the "run-away-to-sea" school; and many a toughened salt has taken on a new load of learning in the Government schools.

At the same time, the Navy has signaled its faith in the usefulness of the merchantmen for national defense by calling out seven commercial vessels, some to serve the new "minute man" mechanized units of the Marine Corps.

Pleased, the Maritime Commission will contract in September for two new liners designed for quick-change conversion into aircraft carriers.

Efficient in Operation

At the Maritime Commission, officials like Admiral Emory S. Land are expressing satisfaction that, "despite the doubts expressed earlier by some of our friends, the ships which we have designed and built are demonstrating an unequaled efficiency in operation."

There are even signs of a revival of that pride in America's merchantmen that marked the great days of American sailing ships. One sign is the story being told:

A Hog Islander put out of New York Harbor on the run to India. Practically a month later, one of the new C-2 cargo ships left the metropolis on the same route.

The two ships returned to their berths in New York within 15 minutes of each other, both loaded to capacity. But the C-2 ship carried 1,000 tons more cargo than the older vessel.

Another sign:

The Donald McKay, another C-2 vessel, recently established a record for cargo ships on the run from Buenos Aires to New York.

Of such things—the winning teamwork of ships and men and traders—are great maritime traditions made. And the Maritime Commission believes that, in three years of hard work, it has begun to get the winning combination.

The rise and decline of the American Merchant Marine is a long story. The American shipping industry grew rapidly in the early nineteenth century, expanding as fast as the new Republic expanded.

In 1830, 90 per cent of America's overseas trade was carried by American vessels; but by 1915 American ships were carrying only about 15 per cent of America's commerce with nations across the oceans.

Congress Roused to Action

The World War gave great impetus to the merchant marine of the United States, and the Nation built $3,000,000,000 worth of ships. But after the war the tonnage of American ships carrying American goods in foreign trade declined again. American tonnage engaged in overseas trade by 1935 was less than half the figure in 1921. American ships still carried the important trade between city and city along the coasts.

In the following year, Government researchers, reckoning the average life of a ship at 20 years, found the merchant fleet just five years from the end of its life span.

Then Congress set up the Maritime Commission, substituting an outright subsidy for the subterfuge of mail contracts which previously had been relied on to offset the difference in costs between American wages and foreign wages.

The Maritime Commission set marine engineers to drafting the plans for merchant ships to serve the double needs of American trade and American defense.

It embarked on a building program to provide a fleet of 500 new American vessels in 10 years. When Europe's war clouds loomed last summer, the Commission speeded up its program.

Sponsors of Motorized Army Advocate Air Combat Force

FORT KNOX, Ky. (AP)—The United States Army's new armored corps eventually may add combat aircraft to its tanks, motorized infantry and artillery to give it greater "striking power."

This was the recent forecast of some of the officers who are organizing Uncle Sam's version of the German panzer army.

Fort Knox, "incubator" of the Army's mechanized service arm, is headquarters for the designated 18,000-man, 4,000-vehicle armored corps and one of its two divisions. The other division headquarters is at Fort Benning, Ga.

Under the present setup, the only air corps units to be attached to the new American military juggernaut is one observation squadron for each division. (A squadron normally has from 13 to 28 planes.)

Citing the help aircraft gave Nazi panzer divisions in their Blitzkrieg of France, the Low Countries and Poland, these officers, who asked for anonymity, said they believed that after the corps finally was equipped, Army headquarters would turn its attention to giving it overhead protection such as dive bomber and fighter squadrons.

Airport Being Enlarged

These sources added that if further aerial units were assigned to the armored corps, some might be quartered at nearby Louisville and other convenient points with adequate airport and training facilities.

Godman Field, Fort Knox's airport, is being greatly enlarged. An air corps party recently inspected Louisville's municipal airport, where an air reserve unit is maintained; there have been reports an air training base might be situated there.

Officers said that the American armored division, while a bit smaller in man and vehicle power, would have 10 to 15 per cent more fire power than the Nazi counterpart.

Jubilantly terming the War Department's decision to organize the armored corps as "the biggest thing that ever happened to the army," one Colonel described the step as "revolutionary."

Each of the two armored divisions will comprise two light tank regiments, one medium tank regiment, one motorized infantry regiment, one motorized artillery regiment and one motorized artillery battalion (firing heavier cannon than the artillery regiment), one ground reconnaissance squadron (under direct command of headquarters) and one motorized battalion each of signal corps, engineers, ordnance, medical corps and quartermaster corps.

Contrast in Methods

One officer said the American land "Blitz" division is designed particularly for the typography and communicating systems of the United States. He left the impression that the War Department is thinking mostly about defense of the Western Hemisphere.

One difference between the American and German panzer versions is that Uncle Sam will not use motorcycle units as combat troops, as have the Nazis.

Tank-carrying planes may be developed by the United States Army

Auto Engine and Plane Propeller Protect Fruit Trees From Frost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—An airplane propeller and an automobile motor were brought together in a strange way and for a strange purpose by a horticulturist living at Converse, near here. The curious apparatus was assembled by L. E. Godwin, who owns a peach orchard in the Converse section of Spartanburg County, and his object in doing so was to devise some method of preventing frost from collecting on his trees and damaging young fruit.

Operating on the theory that circulating air prevents frost, Mr. Godwin now has enlarged his equipment to include two "windmills," which keep the air constantly moving in his peach orchard during unseasonably cold snaps—such as have occurred several times this spring—and thereby prevents frost from falling on the trees.

Study and observation revealed to Mr. Godwin that still, cold air has a tendency to collect in low places, causing frost, which in turn killed the budding peaches on his trees, while on higher ground, where the wind kept the air moving, they were unaffected. It then seemed logical, in Mr. Godwin's opinion, that a big fan that would keep the air circulating in the low places in his orchard ought to provide a solution to the problem.

Requiring some mechanical arrangement that was both inexpensive and yet capable of moving the air over a wide radius, he acquired a propeller from a disabled airplane and a gasoline motor from a wrecked car.

With this equipment he set about to fit the propeller to the crankshaft of the motor, which necessitated considerable time and effort, and finally to assemble the whole on a steel pipe in the orchard, supplementing this with two wooden posts for supports. These he placed on either side of the pipe.

To keep the machine operating smoothly and in perfect balance, Mr. Godwin uses a rudder similar to that on an airplane. This also helps to spread the air in a wide circle over the orchard.

Pleased with the apparent success of his first efforts, Mr. Godwin built another "windmill," and now has two in his orchard—about 1,000 feet apart and strategically located near the low-lying parts of the orchard that are most exposed to frost.

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Japan's Economic Grip Reaches for Shanghai

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Japanese economic control has extended southward almost to Shanghai, according to members of the American Chamber of Commerce.

Following the recent Japanese-imposed import restrictions at Tientsin, which followed export control clamped down a year before, the American group here has telegraphed Washington its full indorsement of a protest message previously sent by the Tientsin American Chamber.

In the words of the Shanghai telegram, "If the proposed measures succeed at Tientsin as has been the case in Manchuria, similar measures will undoubtedly be imposed under Japanese sponsorship at Shanghai, thus adding a further heavy blow to the long series of impositions on American and other third Power business here."

That the Japanese already have it in their power to impose further controls at Shaanghai, Chnia's most important port, is demonstrated by the full control which they now exercise over the Customs. Apparently all that is necessary is for the Japanese to advise their Nanking "puppet" regime to order the Customs to demand special permits for exports and imports, and the thing is done as effectively in Shanghai's foreign-controlled areas as in the case of the Tientsin foreign concessions. (The control over purely Chinese territory is, of course, unquestioned though based upon force majeure and opposed by the recognized Chinese National Government at Chungking.)

Works Toward Shanghai

It is felt that there is a fairly steady progression of restrictions in favor of Japan and against both native Chinese and third party traders, generally starting farther north and working southward to Shanghai.

Increasingly, the Japanese-occupied areas of China drew into the net of Japan-Manchukuo-China economic collaboration." Prince Konoye's frank incorporation in his program of the establishment of a sphere of economic co-operation among Japan, Manchukuo and China "as one unit" is a clear notice that foreign participation in China trade is to be tolerated only on Japan's terms, so far as Japan is able to enforce this—and here enforcement powers in North China are both apparent and now in full use.

The New Konoye program is essentially totalitarian, as expected. That is the army concept of how Japan and everything Japanese-controlled should operate. Toward this the army has been working for a long time, with the National Mobilization Act as one of its best instruments. It is felt that the present crisis affords an unexcelled opportunity to break the politicians completely, and to put the big industrialists in a strictly subordinate capacity where they can be securely kept with no chance to emerge and challenge military hegemony in future.

"Planned Economy"

Therefore the Premier has announced himself as favoring the inauguration of a "planned economy"—with "the co-operation of the Government and people," of course!—coupled with "financial control and the reinforcing of banking control directed toward development of the total economic power of the nation."

Of special interest to the Western world is the intended "reorganization of the foreign trade policy so as to adapt it to the new world situation," which presumably includes intensified efforts to capture fresh markets and which very likely will include a strong drive to get more South Seas contact, notably a strengthening by one means or another of relations with the Netherlands East Indies where the United States, with its requirements for motorcar manufacture, has hitherto been the primary customer.

Coupled with this is the intent to make the people sacrifice voluntarily, as much as possible, and in some degree by deliberate creation of luxury scarcities—and to turn industries full blast on the two-fold tasks of continuing armament production and increasing output of goods to be sold abroad so that vital foreign exchange can be had. There has been of late a considerable dismay at the tendency of Japanese traders to sell within the "yen bloc" and thus get higher prices in yen for themselves, but bring no foreign exchange for the nation, and controls have been set on what can be shipped into the yen bloc.

Stress "More Abundant" Life

A significant factor in Prince Konoye's platform is that he subordinates the task of effecting a China settlement--which has proved impossible for several past Cabinets, and in time has cost each its life—and emphasizes the notion of a "more abundant life" through a Greater East Asia.

He strives to cause the impression in this new approach that under a more totalitarian regime, including his own one-party system, things are going to grow constantly better. Prosperity is to return and there is to be "firm establishment of world peace in accordance with the lofty spirit of 'Hakko Ichiu,'" this last being translated as "eight corners of the world under one roof." The roof in question is obviously to be of the finest Japanese tile construction.

The Premier's views are to be considered in conjunction with those of the Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, who purposes to give rapid propulsion to Japan's southward policy. A "South Seas Development Company" is to be established with semigovernmental status and apparently a setup roughly comparable to the South Manchuria Railway of which Mr. Matsuoka was once president. Japan's mandated islands give a legal, logical launching-point for such a policy, but undoubtedly it is intended to extend it as rapidly as political and military situations permit to such places as the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies and French Indo-China.

Youth Is Warned By President's Wife

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said yesterday, "There is no use fooling ourselves that we are not facing the most crucial condition in world history."

"The youth of today must face that problem, as they will be responsible for what the world becomes," she told 250 students from 35 colleges at the Congress of International Student Service.

She further advised:

"Make up your minds what you really want to do and then go ahead and do it. I hope the first thing you do in college is to form a habit of thinking things through for yourselves and then have the courage to stand by the things you beleive in."

Berlin and Sloan Get Music Awards

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Irving Berlin, the composer, and George A. Sloan, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Opera Association, received plaques last night from the National Committee for Music Appreciation.

Mr. Berlin's award was for his song, "God Bless America," which the committee voted the outstanding original composition.

Mr. Sloan's was in recognition of his services as head of the $1,000,000 drive for funds to retain the Metropolitan Opera House last winter.

Mme. Olga Samaroff Stokowski, pianist and former wife of Leopold Stokowski, conductor, presented the awards.

Horthy 'Rights' Wrong at High Cost

Trianon Treaty seen mild compared to Vienna settlement of quarrel over Transylvania.

By R. H. Markham

Who for 13 years was The Christian Science Monitor's Balkan Correspondent

Admiral Nicholas Horthy, the Regent of Hungary, is leading his army into the part of Transylvania, given to Hungary by Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini. Mounted on a splendid white horse, he majestically enters one town after another, as rejoicing crowds shout, "Welcome, Liberator!" When the Admiral started on his triumphal march, he declared, "We bring liberation. . . . An injustice has been rectified."

Hungary's Regent is a noble personality, with high qualities and admirable character, so no one should begrudge him his personal satisfaction. Still one must ask: Is he really liberating north Transylvania? And at what cost is an injustice being rectified?

In the part of Transylvania, which the Hungarian Army is taking over, live about 2,650,000 inhabitants, of whom not more than 980,000 are hungarians, according to the latest official statistics available. That means nearly two-thirds of these Transylvanians are being subjugated that a little more than one-third may be liberated.

The first city in which Admiral Horthy entered on his white horse was Szatmar-Nemeti. Plainly, Szatmar is the Hungarian form of Satu Mare, which is a Rumanian name. Satu Mare means Big Village.

Strangely enough, the Hungarians add a word and call it Szatmar-Nemeti, which means the Big German Village. The Hungarian Army freed the "Big German Village." There is almost nothing which Germans like less than to be freed by Hungarians. When Hitler divided Transylvania, he significantly left 476,000 Germans under the Rumanian yoke and allowed the Hungarians to free only 67,000.

Even Forgot Language

Some of the Germans in this "Big German Village" were brought there as serfs to work for Hungarian nobles. In time they were so completely Hungarianized that they forgot the German language. Nazis from the Reich discovered these lost brothers and began a vigorous propaganda among them. But they had to carry it on in the Hungarian language. They wrote flaming Nazi papers and pamphlets for these Germans in Hungarian, because that's the only language most of the Big Village Germans know.

In the county or district of Satu Mare or Szatmar-Nemti, 294,875 people have been "freed." Of them 74,191 are Hungarians, and 178,523 are Rumanians. In the city itself most are Hungarians.

Another district that has been freed is the City of Nagyvarad and the area about it. Admiral Horthy was received with sincere and flaming enthusiasm by the 137,373 Hungarians there. The 164,090 Rumanians were sad. Năsăud County, which will be freed in a few days, has 103,010 Rumanian inhabitants, 20,785 German, and 7,476 Hungarian. The Hungarians make up less than 6 per cent of its population. In Somes County, soon to be liberated, there are 170,000 Rumanians and 34,000 Hungarians.

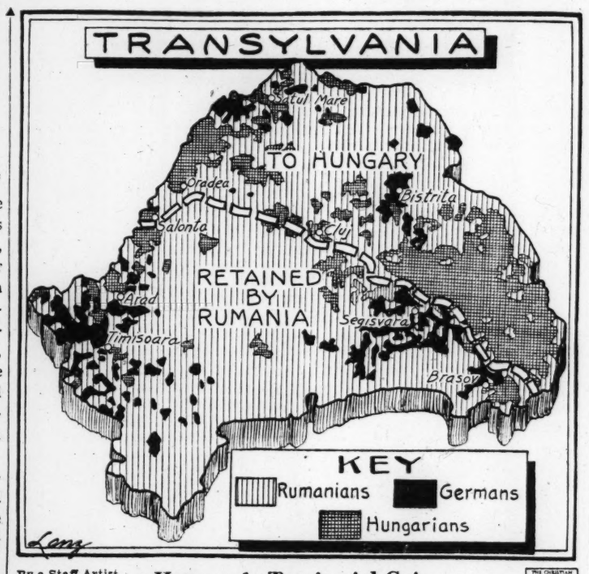
In Maramures there are about nine Rumanians to one Hungarian. The proportion of Hungarians there to the total population is seven per cent. Only three of the eleven counties or districts to be liberated have a predominantly Hungarian population; they are in the curve of the Carpathian Mountains, in the very heart of Rumania.

The data, cited above, are taken from the official Rumanian census of 1930 which was directed by a bureau that had been organized with the technical and financial aid of the Rockefeller Foundation. They do not differ by more than 4 per cent in their general findings from the figures of the Hungarian census of 1910. Without doubt, the percentage of Hungarians in Transylvania in 1910 was greater than in 1940.

For two decades the Hungarians have been crying out against the Treaty of Trianon, which they called a terrible injustice, because it placed so many Hungarians under a foreign yoke. This writer agrees that it was a bad treaty, but ethnographically it was not so bad as this one. The wrong of Trianon has been rectified by committing a greater wrong.

Mussolini and Hitler have been fulminating for years against the boundaries made at Versailles. Now they showed at Vienna what kind of boundaries they make.

There was hardly a section of the Versailles treaty's boundaries so unjust as the Vienna settlement, which the Hungarian Army is now carrying out.



By a Staff Artist

Hungary's Territorial Gains

Map illustrates the changes that have come to Transylvania through the recent Hitler-Mussolini dictated partition agreement. Irregular line running east and west marks the partition between the Hungarian and Rumanian section.

Vital Nazi Bases Bombed By Raiding British Pilots

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP)—British fliers bombed Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg shipyards, docks at the Kiel Naval Base and Wilhelmshaven last night, and factories at Essen and Barnstorf, Germany, the Air Ministry said today.

The heavy bombers also attacked shipping and barge concentrations in the channel ports of Ostend, Calais and Boulogne, and the German artillery emplacements at Cap Gris Nez, France, from which Nazi guns have been throwing shells at the Dover area, the Ministry declared.

Attacks were likewise made on freight yards at Krefeld and Brussels and on several airdromes.

'Mild Retaliation'

BERLIN, Sept. 10 (AP)—British warplanes bombed the outskirts of Berlin and the Wesermünde industrial area in Northern Germany today in raids which Nazi authorities charactetrized as "mild retaliation" for the rain of explosives loosed on London for three days and three nights by the German Air Force.

Berliners were driven to underground shelters for 43 minutes before dawn as the British raiders visited the metropolitan area, and it was acknowledged that a number of apartment houses on the northern outskirts of the Capital had been damaged by high explosive bombs.

No casualities were reported, however, and German officials said the planes failed to penetrate to the center of the city. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was audible, however, and flares dropped by the raiders cast a weird light over the northern end of the city as they floated down through low clouds.

Later, reports said that only one British plane actually flew over the suburbs, circling the area twice to drop its bombs.

Channel Gun Duel

A SOUTHEAST COAST TOWN in ENGLAND, Sept. 10 (AP)—Long-range German and British cannon resumed early today their 21-mile trans-channel artillery duel with clusters of big projectiles bombarding the Dover area and the French shore just before dawn.

Shells of the German batteries rocked the Dover area, and the flash of their explosions lit up the tall chalk cliffs like summer lightning.

The British gunners replied almost immediately, and British searchlights started probing for the aerial spotter who invariably is a part of such shelling.

The German guns, which have fired at intervals before, opened up in earnest last night, and Britain replied, while the R. A. F. sent over a hurry-up flight of bombers who subjected the Germans to the heaviest bombardment yet laid against the French coast.

The German shells, apparently coming from Cape Gris Nez, France, exploded on this side of the 20-odd-mile waterway at regular intervals. Little damage was reported from Dover.

At dusk, cliffside watchers could see the vivid flashes of gunfire and smoke palls on the French coast, then 80 to 90 seconds later the shells arrived. Then came a half-hour lull, after which the Germans fired again at irregular intervals.

R. A. F. bombers reached the French scene and began raining bombs on the Germans. Brilliant bomb flashes lit the skies over the area, and the spectators in England even felt the concussion of the British bombs, the most violent they yet have experienced.

Italian Raids

ROME, Sept. 10 (AP)—Italian planes were reported today by the high command to have bombed the Mersa Matruh-Alexandria railway and the important British bases of Haifa and Port Sudan for the second time in as many days.

The attack on the railroad, a communiqué said, resulted in a direct hit on a train. Vast fires were reported started among port equipment and oil stores at Haifa, port of British-mandated Palestine.

British planes made several raids on Cirenaica, Libya, but caused little damage, the high command declared. Casualties were listed as one killed and four injured.

British planes also were reported to have attempted raids on Massua, Asmira, and Dessye, in East Africa, but most of the bombs were said to have fallen in open country. Total casualties were put at two killed and three wounded in these attacks.

The Italians said they bombed British depots and barracks in Kenya Colony "with evident results" and without loss to their own aircraft.

The Rome newspaper Il Messagero reported today that two 10,000-ton British trop ships were among three vessels which the high command announced Sept. 7 had been damaged by Italian bombing planes in an attack on a convoy in the Red Sea.

The high command announcement said Sept. 7 that a cruiser and two steamers had been struck by bombs, but did not mention the nature of the merchant vessels.

Shipping Losses

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP) — The Germans and Italians destroyed 84,575 tons of British and neutral merchant shipping in the week ending Sept. 1, the British Admiralty reported today, bringing the total for the first year of the war to 2,771,333 tons.

The year's losses were listed as: British, 1,539,196 tons; Allies, 462,924 tons; and neutrals, 769,213 tons.

The Admiralty said German and Italian shipping losses from the start of the war to Sept. 9 totaled 1,236,000 tons.

BERLIN, Sept. 10 (AP)—Three German submarines were reported by informed sources today to have sunk 82,000 tons of British shipping.

Defense Aids Jobs In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 10—A substantial increase in demand by employers of Charlotte for men between the ages of 25 and 30 who are married was reported here by Phillip R. Bunn, manager of the Charlotte office of the North Carolina State Employment Service.

Mr. Bunn attributed this trend in employer demand to the current national defense emergency. Heretofore the greatest demand for male workers has been for those between the ages of 19 and 24, Mr. Bunn said.

Slight change has been noted here in the demand for workers above 30. There is no unemployment here among skilled workers, Mr. Bunn said, but this is not a change from the situation prior to the arising of the present national emergency. Skilled workers of almost any age are able to find employment, in fact, are in demand, and have been in demand. There has been a long-time shortage of skilled labor in this section.

Alaska Pioneer Happy at Results

TACOMA, WASH., Sept. 10 (AP)—Paul Satko, the Richmond, Va., welder who defied court orders, criticism and coastal storms to give his family "a new start in life," has established a 122-acre homestead in Alaska.

Appropriately enough, he has named it "Journey's End."

He sketched a pleasant picture of pioneering in a letter to newspapermen who befriended him here while he was completing "The Ark" for the Alaskan voyage. He had brought it overland from the east.

"Journey's End" is on the confluence of the Eagle and Herbert Rivers where water "is just off the glaciers and ice cold," Mr. Satko said.

"Just to give you a peep at the end of my journey," he wrote, "I have taken up 122 acres of valley land 30 miles north of Juneau. It is located at the extreme end of the road and is densely forested with spruce, alder and cottonwood, with five acres of open meadow. . . ."

Mr. Satko, held in Seattle when juvenile authorities declared "The Ark" was unseaworthy, defied authority and the advice of marine "experts" in sailing.

Labor Party's Co-operation Menzies' Goal

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Australian Associated Press)—Prime Minister Robert Gorden Menzies announced in his policy speech that if re-elected at the general election on Sept. 21 he would continue to try to induce the Labor Party to share the responsibilities of government. He said that only the formation of a strong non-party Government could have averted the necessity for a general election.

Mr. Menzies said that Labor Leader John Curtin could not seek a clear-cut mandate, for he must be dependent on the two other Labor factions. The resultant Government must be a miserable compromise on divergent and equivocal policies, Mr. Menzies argued, adding that Australians could not take such a risk in the face of unexampled peril.

If returned to power, Mr. Menzies said, his Government would develop the maximum sea, air and land power to protect Australia from attack, invasion and conquest, and would contribute as much as possible to the safety of New Zealand, and support as fully as possible the war effort of the United Kingdom.

The Government would spread the burden fairly among the people, and would remember that Australia was fighting not for the spoils of victory, but for a better world, the Prime Minister asserted.

Although Australia was carrying an unprecedented burden, Mr. Menzies said, she was laying new industrial foundations, exploiting new resources, acquiring new skill and experience which after the war would accommodate increased population, heralding a great era of development.

Shipyards Busy

MELBOURNE, Victoria Australian Associated Press)—Fifty patrol vessels designed and built in Australian shipyards will be commissioned by the end of 1941. Twenty will go to the British Admiralty.

Before the war Australia began building two Tribal class destroyers, two sloops, and several local defense vessels. The Australian Navy Board then designed a ship valuable against mines, submarines, and aircraft. The British Admiralty liked the ship so much that it ordered 20.

Seven shipyards are already engaged, and more are being organized. Engineering firms throughout Australia are producing the necessary gear and equipment.

Air Junket

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Australian Associated Press)—A party of Pan American Airways directors, newspaper publishers and business men, visiting Australia as guests of the Commonwealth Government, has been visiting Melbourne.

The party includes among others the Chairman of Pan American Airways, Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, E. O. McDonald, a director; Paul Patterson; publisher of the Baltimore Sun, and James Van Norman, President of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

Bombs Burst Near St. Paul's, Famous London Cathedral

By the Associated Press

Many of London's most famous landmarks—buildings which have seen the passing of centuries and are known to travelers the world over—are within a 10-minute walk of historic St. Paul's Cathedral, around which German aerial bombs fell today.

Only a few blocks to the east of the ancient, big-domed cathedral, which was built in the latter part of the seventeenth century and is known as the finest example of Renaissance architecture in England, is the busy financial district and the Bank of England.

Nearer at hand are the Guild Hall—the City Hall of London, which dates back to 1411, and the Mansion House, traditional residence of the Lord Mayors. Fleet Street—London's newspaper row, is scarcely a stone's throw away.

Within a radius of less than half a mile are London Bridge, the General Post Office, the Temple—housing the Courts of Law, and famous St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The latter, oldest charitable institution in London retaining its original site, was founded in 1123 and its present buildings date back to the eighteenth century.

Historic King's College lies less than three-quarters of a mile southwest of St. Paul's.

Within the Central London Area surrounding the cathedral, known generally as "The City," London's "Wall Street"—are the great methopolitan markets and the wool, iron, steel and coal exchanges. Many of the Empire's great business houses have their headquarters in this thronged area.

Westminster Abbey and the House of Parliament are located about a mile and one-half southwest of St. Paul's along the banks of the Thames, which passes within a quarter mile of the cathedral.

Children Pay Way

DES MOINES, Ia.—Somewhere in Iowa a farmhand has a job because he has two children of school age.

A farmer asked the State employment service to send him a farmhand with at least that large a family.

"Otherwise we won't have enough kids in our district to keep our school going," he said.

Iowa law requires that no rural school shall operate unless it has an enrollment of at least six.

British Delay Wealth Draft; Rebuke Interest Grievance

Continued from Page 1

cide the extent of the powers of the Act. Meantime, the Government has not so far sought to test the issue, but has confined itself to reaching agreements with industrial managements and making voluntary appeals to finance.

Knowledge that compulsory powers could be taken does, of course, to some extent strengthen the Government's hand in negotiation.

When the Emergency Powers Act was first passed it was pointed out in the press that Mr. Bevin could at any moment dash out of his office, take the first man or woman he met, demand to know what work the individual was doing, and finally drag him or her off to dig roads or make munitions.

Wages appropriate to the job would be paid even if it involved reducing the man's income from £20,000 a year in directors' fees to £3 a week in a laborers' pay envelope.

Labor Supply Board

In practice Mr. Bevin has made no such sorties into the street. The Labor Supply Board, representing equally trade unions and employers, is presided over by Mr. Bevin to settle all major labor questions. Local supply boards similarly constituted function regionally.

Strikes and lockouts have not been made illegal by the Government, but an arbitration order resulting from voluntary request by leaders of the workers themselves insists that all disputes be settled by negotiation.

An indication that the Government has to deal carefully with industrial managements was shown recently when a certain company appealed to the Court against alleged high-handed Government action. This Government action was found by the Court to be unjustified.

Heavy Draft on Income

The chief contribution by wealth is made in taxation through the hand of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who takes as much as around 17s. 6d. of every rich man's £1 income and up to 100 per cent of a firm's profits in excess of what is considered a fair return.

But while the Government still prefers co-operation to compulsion it cannot be denied that there are considerable sections of opinion advocating real conscription of labor or wealth or both.

Commenting on the Kindersley rebuke to bankers, the Laborite Daily Herald declared it was time "owners of wealth like everybody else should be told what their just contribution is and ordered, not begged, to hand it over."

Cautious Policy Followed

There is a strong section of opinion in the House of Commons which would like to see some form of capital levy instituted, but anxiety not to split the nation at the present time prompts them to soft-pedal the issue.

Difficulties to be encountered in sudden wholesale conscription of wealth in wartime or introduction of a capital levy without doing more harm than good by upsetting industrial and financial machinery are well recognized.

More drastic conscription of labor and an evening-up between the pay of the fighting forces and armament workers is being strongly advocated by other sections of opinion.

The private soldier earning a few shillings a day and a piece-work munition maker taking home as much as £10 a week present a problem which many believe cannot be left untackled much longer.

Speed War Aid to Britain

Continued from Page 1

bases more than compensate for any materiel relinquished.

American assistance to Britain in the form of either pilots or pilot trainers is still seen as a strong possibility here in the light of increasing reports from London that British factories are producing planes faster than the R. A. F. can produce new pilots. Some Army and Navy officials are known to favor the release of a certain number of United States pilots to Canada, and thence to Britain, so that they may obtain training in actual warfare. At the present time the United States is the only major power some or all of whose pilots have received no training in actual modern aerial combat.

According to the most reliable reports available, American officials here are now waiting for word from London as to the form of American aid most needed there in the light of observations made during the current "all-out" aerial attack upon London. Reports on the type of aid desired are expected within a few days.

Ford Official Urges Hard Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 — The youth of America must be willing to work hard with head and hands to create opportunities for themselves if the Nation is to continue on the road of progress, in the opinion of R. R. Ryan, assistant director of the Ford Exposition at the New York World's Fair.

Addressing a group of students from New York University, Mr. Ryan declared there could be no substitute for individual work, and cited the experience of his company that young men who buckle down with enthusiasm and eagerness to learn the complete workings of any jobs to which they are assigned are the ones who will "go places."

"The profit motive as such is unimportant," he said. "If an idea is sound, if its successful completion or application is of real benefit to mankind, profits will take care of themselves. We employ many hundreds of young men in the Ford Exposition. We have found that a great number of them are not willing to assume the responsibility of hard work — work with their hands in many cases—in order to learn something well. Without exception the young men the company absorbs into its permanent organization are the men who have buckled down with enthusiasm.

"We believe that as a people we have not yet approached our potential greatness. There is much to be accomplished, and real accomplishment can come only through individual application of talents in worthwhile pursuits,"

House Approves Program for Dry Docks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—The House gave quick approval yesterday to legislation authorizing a $23,680,000 construction program to provide increased dry dock facilities in the Atlantic for the Nation's expanding Navy.

It passed by unanimous consent and returned to the Senate a bill (S4165) authorizing $10,000,000 for construction by the Navy of the world's largest graving dry dock in New York Harbor; $7,500,000 for a super dry dock in the Caribbean area to service ships on the Atlantic side of the Panama Canal, and $6,180,000 to improve a dry dock at South Boston, Mass., now the largest owned by the Navy.

Aid Advertising, Publishers Urged

BOLTON LANDING, N. Y., Sept. 10 (AP)—Truth is the answer to "false propaganda against advertising," says Alfred T. Falk, director of the Bureau of Research and Education of the Advertising Federation of America.

Mr. Falk advised the New York State Publishers' Association, at its annual banquet last night, to "educate the public on facts which have been misrepresented in 'guinea-pig books' and schools."

"Newspapers," he added, "can use their educational power to tell the real story of what advertising is doing for consumers today and build up their own institutions with an eye to conspicuous public service."

Earlier, Allen W. Rucker, Cambridge, Mass., economist and writer, asserted "public opinion must be awakened to the peril of work deficiency in the United States."

"A Federal policy must be created that will recognize this stark necessity," Mr. Rucker said, adding:

"We need an immediate moratorium on work limitation and the abandonment of work restriction for the duration of this emergency."

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Shift to Mediterranean By Hitler a Possibility

If Germany's expectation of bringing Britain's downfall this autumn fails, it is anticipated by some military observers that Herr Hitler will switch his attack to the Mediterranean. The reasons for such a move and the prospects of its success are investigated in the following article by a naval expert.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. Navy Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What strategy will Germany follow if the war fails to run according to the schedule planned by its General Staff?

Britain, despite the terrific air attacks of the past few days, is still not in Nazi hands. On the contrary, it is fighting back with a determination that arouses well-merited admiration.

Winter approaches, and Adolf Hitler's people face another season of privation that inevitably must cause the nation to entertain misgivings concerning the confidence that can be placed in Dr. Goebbels' propaganda machine.

They already know that Britain is capable of delivering real blows, because the vaunted German air defense has been unable to prevent air raids over Germany that extend even to Berlin itself.

Moreover, the approaching season of unfavorable weather conditions may actually halt mass air attacks on Britain, and it certainly affords Herr Hitler a face-saving excuse if Germany finds it necessary or expedient to transfer elsewhere the operations of its air force.

Many Promises Made

The Führer cannot allow the war to become static Too many promises have been made the German people, and there must at least be half-truths on which to base propaganda to occupy the attention of the nation.

And then, there is Italy to consider.

So far in this war, Germany has put to good use the lessons learned from its failures in the World War, and there is not the slightest doubt but that it is well remembered that the beginning of the end came in 1918 when the German allies began to crack. So it would seem to the interest of Germany that Italy not be allowed to crack in this war.

However, just the form in which Italy can be afforded German assistance, is not readily apparent.

Signor Mussolini forced his people into the war to gratify his personal ambition, but he made the mistake of thinking that Italy was declaring war at the psychological moment when all was over, except gathering around a conference table where Italy could enforce its demands on France and Britain. In so far as France was concerned, he was correct, but he misjudged doughty Britain.

Many strategists hold that Italy as a nonbelligerent was of infinitely greater value to Germany than it has been as a belligerent, and the economists are of the opinion that Italy cannot conduct a long war.

Italy—Burden or Asset?

Perhaps by this time, Herr Hitler is beginning to find Italy a burden rather than an asset, and in any event, Italy has accomplished absolutely nothing helpful to Germany except to pin a considerable force of the British Navy to Mediterranean waters. Even Malta, directly under the shadow of Italian air bases, remains in British possession.

In time, the British blockade, if allowed to continue, will wear Italy down. This blockade is absolutely watertight, as nothing can pass in or out of the Mediterranean without passing British scrutiny at either Gibraltar or Port Said. It is quite a different sort of a blockade from the one Britain has to maintain in the watery waste of the North Atlantic, where, on occasion, fog and snow squalls operate to the advantage of the blockade runner.

Sooner or later, Italy will feel the pinch to such an extent that Herr Hitler will find it necessary to intervene, and in all probability various plans for affording assistance to Italy in the Mediterranean have been given consideration.

Obviously, Gibraltar and the eastern Mediterranean are the logical points to attack, but it must be remembered that even should Britain be driven from the Mediterranean, the Axis trade with the outside world would still be dominated by British control of the seas. However, a certain amount of relief to Italy, and incidentally to Germany, will result if control of the Mediterranean can be attained. In particular, the matter of fuel oil deliveries will be affected for the better.

Spain Stands Aloof

Gibraltar and the eastern Mediterranean have already been subjected to sporadic raids by Italian bombers, but the distances they have to fly have forestalled any serious efforts of this nature.

If Herr Hitler decides to take a hand in attempting to subdue Gibraltar, the most feasible method of launching a vigorous attack, is via Spain.

So far, General Franco has given no indication of being willing to have his war-weary country become embroiled in the conflict, but doubtless Germany has a fifth column in the country in which this method of infiltration had its origin. And there have been reports of German military missions having visited various parts of Spain. Moreover, Spain desires to regain possession of the "Rock."

If the Nazis decide to overrun either a willing or an unwilling Spain, the objective would be the establishment of air fields and big gun emplacements in the vicinity of Gibraltar, and unless these aims can be frustrated, the fortress can be rendered untenable as a base, or perhaps be taken.

Once before the British successfully battled, on the Iberian Isthmus, an enemy with aspirations as great as those envisaged by the Führer, and who knows but that the fate of Europe may be decided on the battlefields of old, if General Franco turns to Britain for help.

The mechanized armies of the Nazis, fighting in far-away Spain, would not be the same smoothly functioning machine that operated so successfully when supplied by nearby bases at home.

Transport Difficulties

In the eastern Mediterranean, Herr Hitler's armies would encounter transportation difficulties incident to the great distances involved, opposition from Greece and Turkey, and would find a formidable British army with well-equipped bases and thoroughly indoctrinated in the best methods to be followed in defending a well-scouted terrain.

The Balkans are already in a state of friction which, despite the efforts of the Axis powers, is liable to flare into a general war at any moment and destroy the only source from which fuel can be obtained by both Germany and Italy.

Russia, as of old, is the bear that walks like a man and says nothing. However, it is hardly conceivable that Joseph Stalin will sit quietly by, and permit the Axis more leeway in the Balkans, and the Kremlin certainly will act to prevent Nazi hordes attempting to reach Syria by way of Turkey.

As a matter of fact, the war is running true to the form anticipated by Mr. Stalin—a war in which the belligerents are wearing each other into exhaustion.

So it cannot be expected that the Soviet will countenance the giving of either direct or indirect assistance to Germany for the purpose of shortening the war.

However, in considering the turn the war may take in the Mediterranean area, the fact must not be overlooked that it is rumored that Britain is preparing to launch an offensive designed to push the Italians entirely out of North Africa.

The opinions of the above article are those of the writer and not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Treasury Sends Out Bogus Bill Photos

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Treasury began distributing pictures of money yesterday, but don't try to clip them—they show only counterfeit bills.

The pictures appear in a pamphlet prepared as part of a campaign to educate the public in the detection of spurious bills. It is proposed to send copies to school graduates, service clubs, women's clubs, merchants, and others.

They are the first pictures of money ever distributed by the Government, and the printing job would have been illegal for anyone but the Treasury, since photographing of money, even counterfeit money, is prohibited by law.

Over the Alps by Foot—and Boat

Wide World

Pick and Paddle Aid Progress

In inset, Mr. Minnig crosses a crevasse in South Switzerland with the frame of the boat as part of his load. At the right, Miss Chavaillaz, after a long climb, has the pleasure of a paddle on Lake Maerjelan's icy waters, gliding in and out among the floating icebergs from the Aletsch glacier which borders the lake.

Conveyance Is Conveyed

Miss Malou Chavaillaz and Fritz Minnig, guide, carry a light boat near Lake Maerjelan.

Activity in Mediterranean Indicates New Phase of War

By the Associated Press

Intensification of British naval activities in the Mediterranean, including the surprise bombardment of Italian air and warship bases in the strategically important Dodecanese islands off the coast of Asia Minor, apparently signals a new phase of the Battle of Britain.

The conflict for supremacy of the Mediterranean ranks next in importance to the direct German assault on England. Should Britain lose control of this sea, which is the highway of British imperial power, Britain would have suffered a catastrophe which would shake the foundations of its Empire.

Perhaps the most notable thing about this impending struggle is the fact that Britain is taking the offensive and appears to be preparing to force the issue with Mussolini, despite the fact that Britain is at present heavily occupied with the Nazi assault on England.

Part of Major Plan

Word from Rome is that the Italians regard the British naval movements as part of a major plan. This finds substantiation in the statement by British Premier Churchill that the effective strength of Britain's eastern Mediterranean strength has been almost doubled. Considerable significance is attached to two small news items received in Rome. One recorded that nine merchantmen, including three oil tankers, had passed through the Strait of Gibraltar under British convoy, presumably en route to England. The other reported that the British western Mediterranean fleet had steamed by the tip of Italy and joined the eastern fleet.

Both items might be taken as a demonstration of British domination of the Mediterranean in view of enemy claims of damage to English communications. Not only is the narrow Strait of Gibraltar open, despite Italy's repeated attacks on the base at Gibraltar, but the narrow waters between Italy and northern Africa, which the Fascists were reported to have cut off by mines, allows of the passage of a great fleet of warships.

Italians Answer

The Italians have answered this concentration of naval strength by heavy bombing attacks on various objectives from the central Mediterranean clear down the line of the Suez Canal to the Indian Ocean. They claim to have destroyed a fortress on the Island of Malta, to have damaged four steamers in convoys, fired gasoline depots at Suez and bombed ships at Aden.

The bombardment of the Italian bases in the Dodecanese islands Sept. 4 might be a logical forerunner of the large-scale operations which British Premier Churchill has said are likely to break out at any time in the Middle East. These bases are a distinct menace to Britain, as they are calculated to allow Italy to strike in all directions in the eastern Mediterranean.

Italy occupied this group of islands in the Aegean Sea during the Lybian War of 1911-12, and later Turkey ceded them to Rome, along with the island of Castellorossi. The chief islands are Chios, Rhodes, Leros, Stampalia, Patmos, and Lipso. Mussolini has spent great sums in developing these as bases, and not only are they supposed to be well equipped with planes and warships, but large numbers of troops are understood to be concentrated there.

In making an attack on these strongholds, it is held likely that the British were not overlooking the moral effect on Greece and Turkey, especially the latter. Greece has been apprehensive of an Italian invasion, and Turkey has viewed with anxiety the Italian occupation of these islands right up against her coast. It is also believed that in any big Mediterranean assault Britain might hope for the assistance of the Turks, who control the Dardanelles and have a powerful army ready for action.

Analysis Is Cited to Show German Economy Improved

WASHINGTON, (AP) — A Commerce Department expert says Germany's economic condition has improved greatly since the surrender of France.

According to Louis Domeratzky, Chief of the Department's Division of Regional Information, writing in "Comerce Reports," a department periodical, Germany had gained through better crop conditions, resumed industrial production in the Saar Basin, and the release of industrial workers from the Army.

Mr. Domeratzky said that Germany's labor shortage also had been alleviated by the employment of large numbers of Polish prisoners and a smaller number of French and other prisoners from the Western Front.

"The crop outlook," he wrote, "which earlier in the season was doubtful in many parts of Germany, because of dry weather in May and June, improved somewhat by subsequent rains.

"Although final results are still uncertain, an average harvest is generally forecast since both rain and root crops are in fair condition."

Mr. Domeratzky also said, "the occupation of Northern France with its coal mines and of the Lorraine District with its iron ore is claimed to have strengthened the war potentialities of the Reich.

"Germany now controls or has exclusive access to all important coal and iron deposits on the Continent with the exception of the Soviet Union. Production of arms, munitions, and war equipment was carried on at top speed throughout June and July."

Improvement of Germany's coal supply, he added, was indicated by fulfillment in the past two months of Germany's promise to send 1,000,000 tons of coal per month to Italy. Most of the Polish prisoners working in Germany, he said, were in agricultural pursuits, but "nearly one-half of the prisoners taken on the Western Front are employed in industry—in accordance with their higher qualification for this work.

"In all, 350,000 prisoners from the Western Front found employment within the Reich during May and June."

Some Teacher!

SAN JOSE, Calif. (AP)—If Mrs. Wylie Bent doesn't learn to play golf well, she can't blame her husband. Mr. Bent, teaching her the game, made a hole-in-one on the 226-yard second hole at Hillview Golf Club.

The Netherlands' Resources Aid Allies on Ascending Scale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Netherlands is playing its part in the war against aggression on an increasingly powerful scale.

The resources of a rich colonial empire, the combined sea strength of a small but efficient navy and a large and equally efficient merchant marine, the help of a military legion and a number of experienced aviators—these are the main contributions made to the Allied cause by a small nation over-run but not defeated.

Now the Netherlands Legion is growing in numbers and power. Netherlands residents here are being called on to play their part. Recently a single draft of several hundred young Netherlanders left London for the Legion camp for training. The Netherlands Government here has provided them and the many hundreds already trained, with modern equipment from the United States.

Large Warship Saved

Nor is the Royal Netherlands Navy standing still. It is known that at least one large partially completed warship was successfully towed to safety before the fall of the holding force in the Netherlands and has been undergoing final touches "somewhere-in-Britain." Other Netherlands naval vessels have completed fittting-out operations here.

Even the Royal Netherlands Air Force, which lost all but six of its 600 total strength of warplanes in a gallant but futile effort to stem the relentless tidal wave of Nazi fury, is "in there fighting" once again. Some of its pilots and crews have been added to the roster of the Coastal Command and now help keep guard over the waters of the North Sea. A number of machines of the Royal Netherlands Air Lines (K. L. M.) with full crews and ground staff, have been refitted for military duties.

It is, of course, the Netherlands Navy and merchant marine which are of greatest immediate value to the Allied cause. The Netherlands home fleet escaped to Britain after some minor losses during the fiercely fought campaign in and around the Low Countries. The East Indian fleet, including two battle cruisers, eight destroyers, and a number of modern submarines, is intact, never having had occasion to defend the Netherlands empire from enemy action.

Some Desperate Gallantry

The most valuable of the Netherlands warships in home waters is the 3,500-ton cruiser Tromp, with a speed of 34 knots and an armory including six 5.9 inch guns which have an angle of elevation so high that they can be used as anti-aircraft artillery.

The Netherlands' newest light cruiser, then uncompleted, was safely towed to Britain for completion before the close of the battle of the Netherlands.

Among the other warships now serving with the Royal Navy here—which includes vessels of all sizes from cruisers to motor torpedo boats—are two of the most modern submarines in the world, whose commanders' desperate gallantry has been specially recognized by the British Admiralty. These vessels had only just completed building at Rotterdam. Their officers were determined to prevent them from falling into German hands. "If they were blown up," an official understatement says, "the object would have been achieved, and they would have helped to block the fairway." They were not blown up, but by superlative seamanship and high courage were brought to an English port, intact and, in fact, unscratched.

Netherlands merchant shipping, too, largely escaped capture and now joins the British and Allied merchant marines in the task of keeping the island fortress supplied. The liners Staatendam and Veendam fell victims of bombing attacks in Rotterdam Harbor, but the bulk of the Dutch merchant fleet—which totalled some 1,500 ships of around 3,000,000 tons—is safe, including almost all the 60 steamers and 12 motor vessels of the Royal Netherlands Line.

Government Still Functions

The resources of the large Netherlands empire—with its wealth of tin, aluminum, rubber, oil, food—form another far from intangible contribution to the Allied war effort. The Government of this empire has continued uninterrupted, the same Ministers who exercised authority before the German invasion exercising it still, the only difference being that their capital is now London instead of The Hague. The first article of the Netherlands Constitution states, "The kingdom of the Netherlands consists of the territory in Europe and overseas," and thus, unlike other imperial systems, the single central executive power of the kingdom has the same authority in every part of the empire. In this way, although the loss of territory in Europe, with all the sacrifice and hardship it must entail yet awhile to the great majority of the white Netherlands population, is grievous in every sense of the word, it is true to say that by far the larger part of the Kingdom of Holland is still unconquered and is still putting its full weight into the gargantuan battle for freedom which now rages over Europe, Africa, the Near East, and all the seven seas.

3 French Ships Head For San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10 (AP)—Three French Line ships on the Pacific Coast are being moved to San Francisco Bay to be tied up for the winter, or the duration of the war.

Gilbert Macqueron, Coast representative of the line, said the Alencon was on her way south from Portland and the Wisconsin and Vannes would leave San Pedro in a few days.

He expressed no worry about the freighters being seized by British warships.

"There's no dash and nothing heroic about it," he said. "They are coming here quietly and openly."

Rumanian Dictator Drops Eleven of Carol's Generals

BUCHAREST, Sept. 10 (AP)—Dismissal of 11 Rumanian generals, held partly responsible for Rumania's recent loss of territory, was announced today as Gen. Ion Antonescu, military dictator, continued his investigation of former King Carol's regime.

The decree dismissing the men, who included Constantine Argetoianu, a former Premier, and Ion Ilcusu, former War Minister, said they practiced political activity contrary to the good of the State and used "flattery to gain high office."

How badly Carol himself fared when he abdicated last week was still a matter of conjecture. The King left a vast "personal empire" under the shadow of expropriation when he went into exile, but he had shrewdly converted many of his ancestral holdings into cash long ago, informed sources said.

Whether he carried any of this cash with him in his flight was not known but he and his small retinue traveled on a 10-car railway train, the contents of which were unknown.

Millions of dollars worth of his stock in armament companies, sugar refineries, locomotive works, and gold mines already have been sequestered by General Antonescu, who now is reported planning similar action against the former monarch's real estate holdings.

Whether the General intends eventually to seize all this property in the name of the nation is unrevealed, but authoritative sources reported a ban would be issued shortly against transfer of any real estate amounting to more than 20 acres, pending completion of an inquiry into Carol's regime.

The "empire" left by the dethroned king includes vineyards stretching as far as the eye can see.

His holdings also include sugar plantations, apiaries, valuable city property, hunting lodges scattered throughout the nation, and six or seven great estates.

The Royal Palace in the heart of the city, built to look like Buckingham Palace but now much larger than its London prototype because of numerous wings built by Carol, is owned by the Ministry of Agriculture. The Cotroceni Palace, hidden in private woods at the edge of the city, also belongs to the State.

A mountain-top palace in Carpathian Sinaia, which Carol I built and Carol II inherited, was sold by the latter to his country for a handsome sum years ago.

Canada's Second War Loan Gets $92,000,000 at Once

OTTAWA, Sept. 10 (CP)—Subscriptions for $92,000,000 had been received yesterday, the first day for Canada's second war loan of $300,000,000, Bank of Canada officials announced after examining early returns.

Bulk of these subscriptions came from large investors, including one of $10,000,000 from the Sun Life Assurance Company, Montreal. The early response from that type of investor was described as satisfactory.

Commenting on the first day's sales, Dominion Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley said all Canadians must share in responsibility for making the loan a success.

Mr. Ilsley said $300,000,000 is such a very great sum of money that every person of moderate and modest means should lend his or her share in order that the loan be fully subscribed.

Leaflets dropped by planes of the Royal Canadian Air Force urged citizens to "buy bonds to avoid bombings," and in some cities simulated air raid alarms preceded the mock air attack. Military displays all across Canada featured the campaign.

The first war loan of $200,000,000 was offered last January and was heavily oversubscribed. Yesterday's issue is in 12-year bonds bearing interest at 3 per cent, but yielding an average return of 3⅛ per cent at the selling price of 98.75.

Several large companies have subscribed twice the amounts they invested in bonds of the first war loan. Early subscribers were the trustees of the Dionne Quintuplets, who applied for $20,000 worth.

Other heavy subscriptions announced yesterday included $5,000,000 from the London Life Insurance Company, $4,000,000 from the Canada Life Assurance Company, $4,310,000 from Noranda and Affiliated Companies, $3,000,000 each from International Nickey Company of Canada, Imperial Oil Limited, and International Metal Company of Canada, Coppercliff, and $1,000,000 from the Bronfman Interests and B. Aaron of Montreal.

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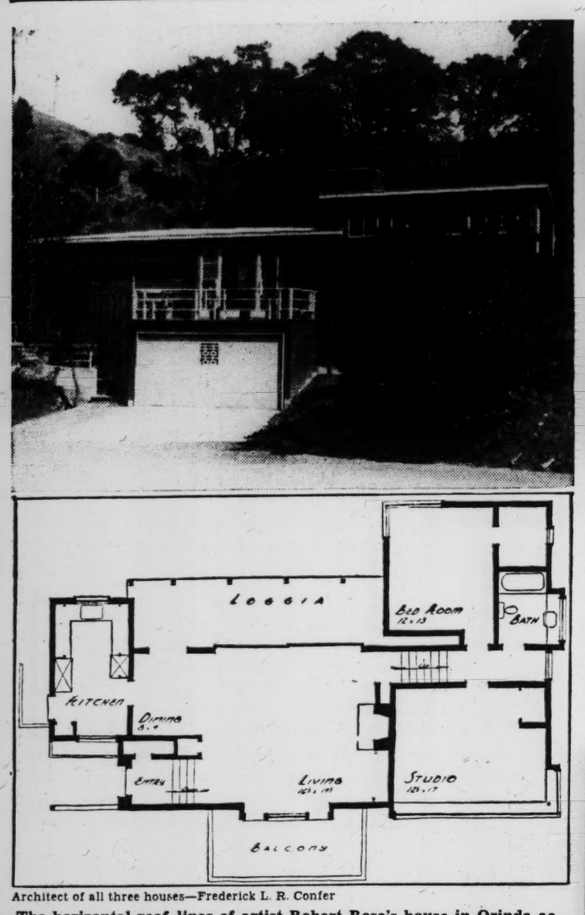
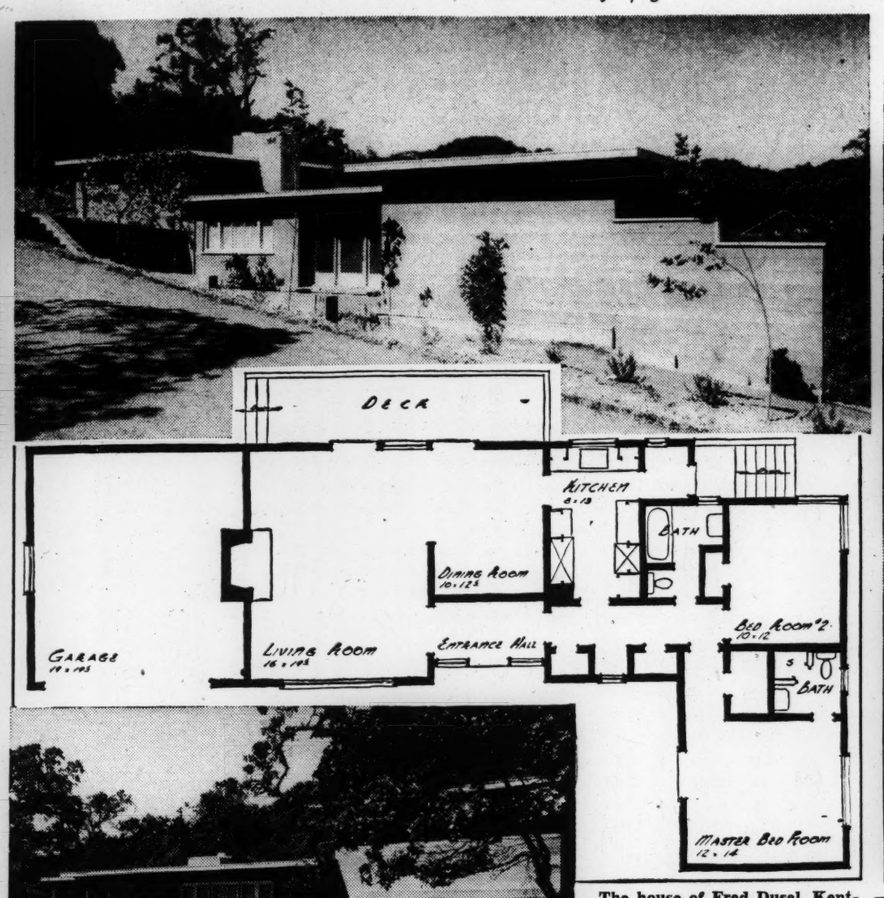
Decorative Arts Antiques

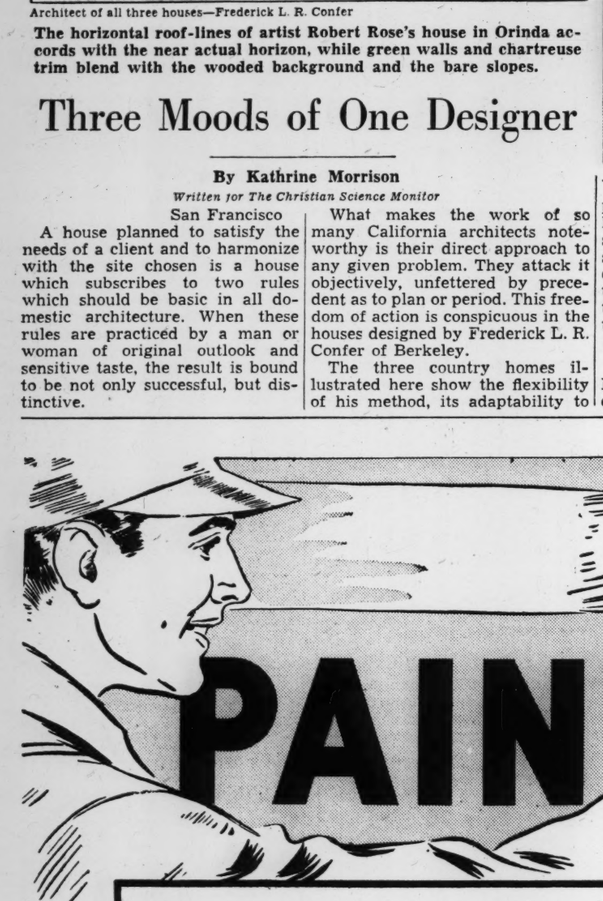
Modern California Houses—The Architect of Salem

Home Planning And Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

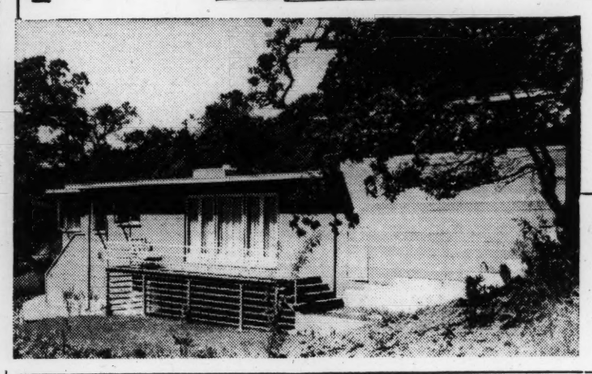






Architect of all three houses—Frederick L. R. Confer

The horizontal roof-lines of artist Robert Rose's house in Orinda accords with the near actual horizon, while green walls and chartreuse trim blend with the wooded background and the bare slopes.



The house of Fred Dusel, Kentfield, California, nestles low in its hillside setting. In top picture the boarding extends beyond the wall of one wing, as a screen giving privacy from passers-by. Below is the garden side, where lounging and far views are enjoyed in seclusion.

Three Moods of One Designer

By Kathrine Morrison

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

A house planned to satisfy the needs of a client and to harmonize with the site chosen is a house which subscribes to two rules which should be basic in all domestic architecture. When these rules are practiced by a man or woman of original outlook and sensitive taste, the result is bound to be not only successful, but distinctive.

What makes the work of so many California architects noteworthy is their direct approach to any given problem. They attack it objectively, unfettered by precedent as to plan or period. This freedom of action is conspicuous in the houses designed by Frederick L. R. Confer of Berkeley.

The three country homes illustrated here show the flexibility of his method, its adaptability to particular requirements. Each one has its own individuality. Yet they share certain traits in common—spaciousness, ease of interior circulation, and a decidedly contemporary character in their exteriors. They epitomize the life of today, not yesterday.

Herda House (Picture at Right)

The home of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Herda, in Berkeley, possesses a certain dramatic quality, due partly to its impressive site and largely to the way the architect has seized the opportunities this site afforded.

One approach to it is a roadway curving down a steep hill to the house at its base, on almost level ground. A court is enclosed on two sides by a brick wall, house and court making a compact unit whose broad horizontal planes contrast with the veritical lines of surrounding eucalyptus trees. Roofs are of white shingles; window trim, eaves and balcony railings are also white, but outer walls are dove gray. The red bricks of the court floor and the vivid green of the central lawn compose a restful and refreshing color scheme.

Color has been accentuated in the interior, where soft pastel shades predominate, such as the pale mauve gray in the hall and the light blue of the two reception rooms. Upstairs, one bedroom has captured the glow of California sunshine in its primrose walls and ceiling, its yellow curtains and bedspread; the deep blue of the sky in its indigo carpet. The other bedroom has light pink walls with shiny satin bedspreads of the same tone. The furniture throughout is walnut, modern in one bedroom, but elsewhere French reproductions.

Stronger contrasting colors have been used in the kitchen, and in breakfast nook, which has white glossy walls. There are white enamel kitchen units with deep, cherry-red linoleum covering the tops of cupboards and repeated in the border of the linoleum on the floor. This has a marbled pattern in black and white.

The Rose House, at Left

Color has also been cleverly employed to heighten the decorative effect of the house belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rose in Orinda. It is built at the base of a wooded slope and its sage-green walls blend beautifully with the trees around it. The trim and eaves are a warm chartreuse yellow.

The lines of this small home are rambling and irregular. The upper part is built of redwood boards of the same width. These are combed and their thin markings emphasize the horizontal movement of the facade. Opposing verticals are supplied by upright boards and battens forming part of the wall on one side.

There are equally pleasing irregularities in the interior, which is on two levels, the lower including a large living room with a dining alcove at one end and the kitchen adjoining. A short flight of steps leads from this living room to a passage onto which open the bedroom, bathroom and studio.

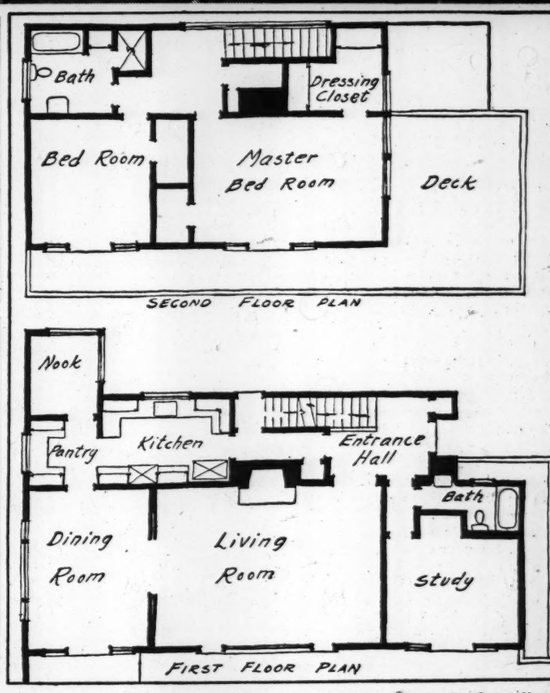
Mr. Rose is an artist, as the presence of the very workmanlike studio implies. In fact, the whole house is just the kind of place most artists would like to live in—informal, individual, with spaciousness unusual in such a relatively small house. One wide window faces a fine view over wooded hills. The whole of the long wall opposite is composed of French windows which slide back into a space at one side. There is a paved terrace outside which in summer can be closed in by movable screens. Thus, when the French windows are folded back, the whole living room has the openness and airiness of a screened porch. A partition wall separates the stairs facing the entrance door from the dining alcove.

The Dusel House, at Center

A similar device has been used in the living room of Fred Dusel's house in East Kentfield, Marin County. Here the living room and sleeping quarters are on the same floor, the garage on a slightly higher level. Two windows are opposite each other in this living room, one opening onto a deck which forms a balcony overlooking the garden. The space underneath has been screened in with railings which resemble a fence, a decorative feature and a welcome break in the severely simple line of the rear elevation.

This home illustrates admirably what style and character can be given to a comparatively low-priced building by good planning and the effective use of materials. The exterior is of redwood boards; the trim is white and, like the other two houses, there are wide projecting eaves.

The living room has an oak floor and plywood panelling and gaily patterned wall paper is in the dining room. The entrance hall has panelled walls of combed pine, the kitchen is of natural Oregon pine, and the bedrooms of gypsum boards and wall paper.



This house in Berkeley holds marked distinction in its long lines, shadows below overhanging roofs, and its spacious secluded patio.

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Do you know anything else that improves the appearance of a house the way a good job of painting does? A newly painted house has an air of self-respect that commands respect from those who see it, and moves its occupants up a notch in general esteem. And then, too, the house is much pleasanter to live in!

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Samuel McIntire, Carver and Architect

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Public interest in all matters concerning Samuel McIntire has been so strong during recent years, that one might assume there had never been a lessening in the high esteem which he was enjoying when his activities ceased in 1811. Yet, an important American work on Georgian architecture published in 1899-1902, makes only one casual reference to this man. While showing many measured drawings of Salem houses, he is merely mentioned as architect of the South Church, in that city.

About ten years later, the magazine Country Life in America started a series illustrated with photographs taken by Frank Cousins, and in 1916 Cousins and Phil M. Riley published, "The Woodcarver of Salem: Samuel McIntire, His Life and Work." This was a beginning, but left many questions to be answered.

Since then it has been vigorously contended that he was, or was not, a carver; also, that he was a maker of fine furniture, and that he was not, but carved what others made. Further, there has been considerable uncertainty concerning what buildings he designed and for what ones he was both architect and builder.

Now has appeared a work which seems to settle most of these matters, though purposely leaving others for later attention. "Mr. Samuel McIntire, Carver, the Architect of Salem," is by Fiske Kimball; published by Southworth-Anthoensen Press, Portland, Maine, for The Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.; $12.50.

Over 20 Years In Writing

An eminent architectural authority and museum director, Mr. Kimball has applied long-continued professional research to material that includes buildings and carvings attributed to McIntire, as well as to the extraordinary collection of records in Salem's Essex Institute for which the volume is published.

A brief biography is followed by technical appreciation of his style, and an appraisal of his influence on the character of buildings designed in Salem and its vicinity. But the bulk of the volume concerns McIntire's architectural works, each project documented as fully as known records allow; and in these Essex Institute is very rich indeed. Nearly four hundred illustrations are related to the text—plans and elevations drawn by McIntire; half-tones of exteriors and of interiors; details of both; and examples of his sculpture in wood.

His father a substantial housewright, Samuel McIntire (1757-1811) was one of three brothers who carried on together the family tradition. Samuel must have been outstanding in character and ability, for at 23 Salem's wealthiest citizen engaged him to design a "Great House." Elias Hasket Derby's patronage continued for many years, while the young housewright developed to an architect sought by leading families of the city and vicinity and an entrant in the design competition for the Capitol at Washington in 1792. Many documents, accounts, extracts from family and public records and from the rich contemporary diary of one Bently, are evidence of thorough authentication of the contents.

His Progressive Ability

Self-taught through the study of leading English and American books on the subject, McIntire was alert also to profit from the designs of Charles Bulfinch (1763-1844) who started as an architect in Boston in 1787 and designed two fine Charlestown homes built in 1792. Graduated from Harvard Bulfinch had spent six years in European travel and study, to return well schooled in the new Classic revival established in England by Robert Adam. Apparently without feeling of rivalry, but prompt to reach for new and finer standards, McIntire studied, measured and sketched Bulfinch's Charlestown houses. He absorbed their more refined elements and at once began to design Salem homes in the new manner.

This change is referred to by the author as McIntire's second period. This continued until 1808, when his openmindedness led him to adopt fresh designs for details, brought forth in new works on architecture. During the three remaining years of his activity, his interiors are marked by the discreet adaptations from these late sources.

Summarizing McIntire's qualities as an architect, Mr. Kimball writes:

"McIntire falls historically into the group of men who transformed the architecture of the North after the Revolution, prior to the advent there of classic revivalism. In New England, Bulfinch, at Boston, was the pioneer from whom the leaders in the smaller centers derived their inspiration. Of these latter, McIntire at Salem was the earliest and in many ways the most gifted.

"McIntire's designs, traditional in their academic symmetry, show an intuitive sense of proportion. . . . His detail, always of academic correctness, came, before the austerity of the last years set in, to have a lavish opulence. In the interiors, within the established scheme, the combinations of decorative elements, relatively few in number, show an endlessly fertile variety."

Records of the time express appreciation of not only his talent and fine taste as an architect and carver, but of his modesty and gentle manners, his considerable ability as a musician, and his many close friendships.

This book seems certain to fulfill the best hopes of all those aware of its preparation, who were confident that it would be the complete, authentic, technically correct and sympathetic study of this man, so long desired. All this has been realized in the appearance of the volume, which continues the notable quality of typography and press-work that seems to be the established standard of these publishers.

A Book on Painting in the 1780's

The English Journal of Decorative Art recently printed amusing excerpts from a book—title unknown—owned by one E. Stockmane, in 1782. The book dealt in the main with painting, both pictorial and structural. Grinding and mixing of colors were described, and sundial decoration given especial attention. Paints for sundial figures were mixed for permanence with a "Fat oyle" for which the following instructions were given:

"Take Linseed Oyl what you please, put to it a sufficient quantity of Red-Lead (the more, the better) so as it hinders not the boyling. This Red-Lead adds a drying quality to the Oyl: let them boyl gently over a charcole fire without flame, till it is boyled enough, which you may know by taking a little of it out and cooling of it; if it roaps like thin Treacle, or a Syrup, it is enough: then with a lighted paper set it on fire that it may take away much of its greasiness, let it burn a minute or two, more or less as your Oyl is in quantity: then extinguish it, by covering it close over with a cloth, and letting it cool and settle, decant the clear Oyl, and keep it in a bladder for use."

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Dream of Atomic Energy Coming True

Dean Lind says chemists are winning fight to unlock secrets of the atom.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 10 — When one of the world's most eminent and conservative academic chemists admits before his colleagues that the dream of atomic energy is no longer impossible or impractical, researchers and the public alike can sit up and believe. That was what Dean Samuel C. Lind of the University of Minnesota Institute of Technology and President of the American Chemical Society did in his presidential address at the Society's 100th meeting.

Chemists and physicists are winning their fight to capture the secrets contained in the heart of the atom, he said. He was referring to the recent successful splitting of the uranium atom by neutrons, uncharged atomic particles, and the resultant release of a tremendous amount of energy. Regardless of whether or not the nucleus ever becomes an available source of intra-atomic energy, he said, it has already furnished chemists with one of the most interesting chapters of chemical science.

New Discoveries

Apparently, until 1939, no one had seriously considered the possibility that the nucleus might be split into two more or less equal parts, yet this is exactly the action believed to take place when certain uranium or thorium atoms are bombarded by neutrons of slow speed. The discovery was made by Dr. Enrico Fermi of Columbia University, Nobel Prize Winner in Physics, who showed also that uranium atoms pierced by slow neutrons exhibit radioactive properties accompanied by a multiple emission of neutrons of extremely high velocity, three high speed ones for one initial slow one.

That's where the great gain or multiplication of energy at the expense of the intra-atomic energy comes in. In addition there was a successive mission of electrons, or beta particles.

In other words, given a substantial supply of required uranium atoms, the action of the bombarding slow neutrons was rather like starting a 16-pound bowling ball down an endless series of bowling alleys with many successive setups of ten pins each with a ball in front of the king pin. As the initial rolling ball struck the first stationary ball and setup pins, not only would the pins (electrons) go flying, but the bombarded ball (uranium atom) would become three balls traveling at tremendous speed toward successive setups where the performance would be repeated—a chain reaction.

New Radioactive Isotopes

"At first it was thought that these phenomena could be interpreted as the production of a series of trans-uranium elements," said Dr. Lind. "Subsequently Hahn and Strassman found that the new elements were not trans-uranium but were new radioactive isotopes (varieties of uranium).

"The result of the bombardment of uranium by slow speed neutrons is the splitting of the atom, termed fission, with the production of some new radioactive elements, and the liberation of an astonishingly high amount of energy.

"It is the latter that has recently attracted attention as a possible source of intra-atomic energy that might be utilized as a practical source of power. The multiplication of neutrons was found to be in the ratio of three emitted for one absorbed. Evidently if this should be continued into a chain process of any length the multiplication of energy liberated would lead to explosive reaction.

U. S. Tests Cited

"It was even feared, under the supposition that ordinary atoms of uranium 238 were responsible for the reaction, that it would be dangerous to have a large amount of pure uranium collected at one time and in one place. However the United States Bureau of Mines kept in Colorado for some years several tons of 100 per cent uranium oxide without any unusual consequences.

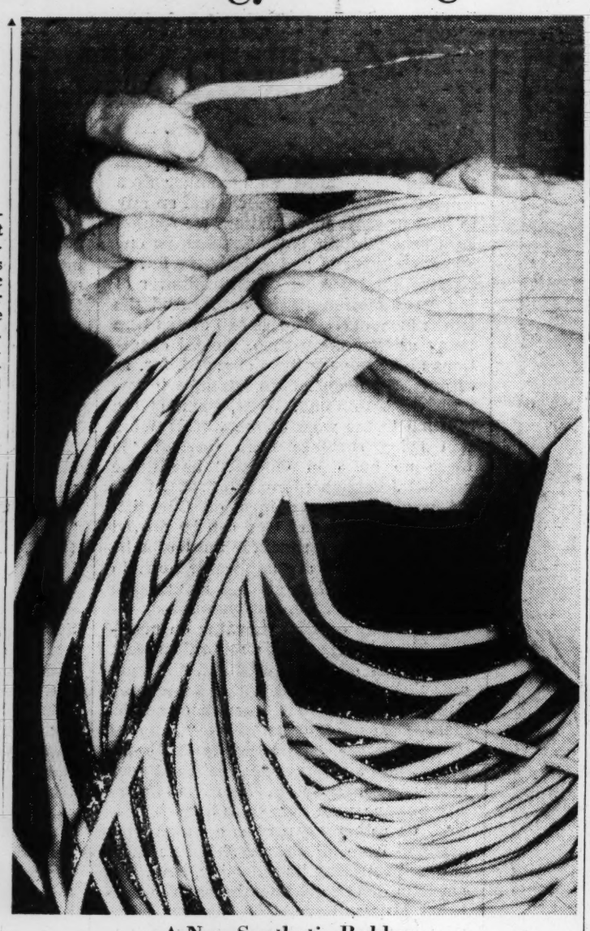
"By a very skillful mass spectrographic separation of the gaseous ions of uranium tetrabromide, Dr. Alfred O. Nier of the University of Minnesota obtained enough material to show in collaboration with Drs. John R. Dunning, Eugene T. Booth, and Aristid V. Grosse of Columbia University that it is the isotope uranium 235 that is responsible for the remarkable multiplication of neutron emission and of energy. This discovery has led to much speculation as to the possibility of utilizing this material as a large source of power. Two questions arise: is there enough of the isotope, and can it be obtained in a state of purity suitable for the proposed uses?

Resources Available

"The first question can be answered readily in the affirmative. A very modest estimate of the radium production a year would be ten grams of the element. Associated with this in nature is about 80,000 pounds of uranium. Of this, 1-139 part of 570 pounds would represent uranium 235. Since it is estimated that only five pounds would suffice for a very considerable power production, it is evident that the natural source is large enough to be very important.

"The second question is: can the isotope be separated from uranium 235? This is a problem to which the answer may not be so soon found. It seems agreed that the mass spectroscopic method used for separation in tiny quantities will not be applicable for such amount as would be useful in power production. Only experimentation can show whether some other method may not be efficacious. It would be hazardous to predict that at some time in the future one or another method may not succeed.

"Admitting that it may be possible to obtain isotope 235 or uranium in quantities and at costs that make it available for practical power production, is it certain that the calculated amount of energy will be delivered and that it can be suitably controlled? The answer is necessarily highly speculative. The entire field is too new."



A New Synthetic Rubber

A new American synthetic rubber, known as "butyl" rubber, made from oil refinery gas, a rubber that stretches better but bounces less than the natural and does other amazing things, was announced to the American Chemical Society by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. The new rubber is odorless and tasteless and it is so pure it looks like fresh snow. Insulation of wires is one of the many products that can be made from the new rubber. It was developed under the direction of Dr. Per K. Frolich, head of the Chemical Division of the Esso Laboratories of Elizabeth, N. J.

Building a Border of Perennials

A perennial border, well built and with wisely chosen plants, is one of the most delightful phases of gardening. It means beautiful blooms both in the garden and for the house from early spring until heavy frosts come in the Autumn. Correctly made, the border is very easy to care for. It gives one an opportunity to have many kinds of flowers.

The writer, who has two borders, each 80 feet long and six feet in width, has learned from experience that it pays to construct a border with a plan in mind. First, after the location has been chosen, do an honest job in preparation. Merely taking off the turf is not enough! A perennial border will give joy and satisfaction for years if well built.

Dig the trench out to a depth of about two feet. Put the good, top-soil loam in a pile by itself. At the bottom of the trench spread a layer four to six inches in depth of small rocks, old bricks, or clinkers. Very coarse gravel will serve the purpose and is inexpensive to buy. This will give adequate drainage.

Next, sift the good soil which has been taken from the trench. It may be necessary to get more loam than what was dug out. But it pays! The sifting takes out the weed roots, stones, and debris.

As the soil is sifted, mix in two pounds of a dried animal manure, sheep, cow, or poultry, for each bushel of loam. Be generous with this type of fertilizer for it not only adds nitrogen, phosphorous, and potash as chemicals, but as it decays it provides the essential humus. And for each bushel of loam as near as you can judge, add one pound of 5-8-7 formula general fertilizer. Finally, rake in a general scattering of bone meal. A few dollars in fertilizer when the bed is made means strong, beautiful plants over the years.

Let the soil settle naturally with the rain or sprinkling from the hose. If the soil you have is naturally clayey, add ample light loam as the border is made; if it is light, sandy loam, it will pay to add some of the heavy, black loam type of soil.

In choosing the location, avoid spots that seem wet. The lowest spot on the home grounds is not the place for perennials. On the other hand, don't choose a sandy spot on a height of land. Reasonable drainage is a great help.

Perennial borders seem to fit naturally into certain locations on the home grounds. They go well along the sides of gardens. They may fit well beside a house or garage, against a wall or fence, or in front of a hedge. Perennial borders are excellent along either side of a garden path.

The question is often asked: How wide should the border be? There is no hard and fast rule, but for best all season results, it ought to be at least four feet, and six is much better. Then the varieties may be mixed and spaced so that there will be bloom from Spring until Fall.

The choice of plants is an individual one. No two gardeners will agree! And that is as it ought to be. There's a tremendous range of choice, and it's a delightful problem to solve.

There are a few principles to guide one. One wants color and beauty all season long. This means that such varieties as Oriental poppies, delphiniums, Veronica spiccata, Veronica longifolia subsessilis, phlox, Spirea philipendula, Spirea astilbe, and others. If the border is a background for the garden, or in front of a hedge, fence or building, the taller plants, delphiniums, spireas, and Veronicas fit best at the back of the border.—**Hayden S. Pearson.**

(A Tuesdaly Feature)

Stark Winter Found Facing Free France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—Unoccupied France faces the prospect of widespread famine this winter, with children already showing the effects of scant food and with the German authorities in the occupied portion doing nothing to relieve the situation, according to Dr. Joseph Stokes, Jr., representative of the American Friends Service Committee, who arrived aboard the Dixie Clipper of Pan American Airways yesterday.

Dr. Stokes, Professor at the University of Pennsylvania, has just completed a six weeks' tour of unoccupied France to determine for the Quaker relief body whether relief and medical supplies should be sent there.

His report was regarded as especially significant by spokesmen for war relief organizations here in view of dispatches received through Washington to the effect that the German Government has formally demanded of the French regime at Vichy that 58 per cent of any food products which France may be able to import shall be turned over to Germany. Berlin was also said to have demanded a substantial portion of whatever supplies of food and raw materials now remain in unoccupied France.

"There is not sufficient food to feed the normal population of Southern France," Dr. Stokes declared, "and there is by no means enough food to satisfy the needs of the population, swollen as it now is by refugees from other sections of the country. Nor does there seem to be any prospect of decreasing this population."

The food problem is not so acute in the portion of France occupied by Germany, he added, but he saw no evidence of any efforts by Germany to relieve the situation in either area. The fact that Germans are removing food to Germany shows that they need it themselves, he said.

Meanwhile, the widespread bombardment of the London area has served only to speed up the fund-raising efforts of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, Marshall Field, Committee President, declared. Thirty-three new divisions of fund canvassers will soon be added to the 49 now at work in the New York metropolitan area, which has a quota of $1,500,000 in the campaign to raise $5,000,000, he announced.

Mr. Field said the Committee had obtained a vessel which will be placed in readiness to go to an unnamed Irish port, probably in the Irish Free State, to bring British children to American havens. Eric Biddle, Executive Director of the Committee, is now in London seeking the British view on the choice of a port and the advisability of dispatching the children.

"There is as yet no assurance of safe conduct for the mercy ship from the German Government," Mr. Field added. "The Committee's move is intended as a test case to see whether such conduct may be obtained."

The Allied Relief Fund yesterday sent $10,000 to one of its distributors in Britain to help maintain 200,000 refugee French boys under 18 years of age who are being transferred to a Boy Scout camp in Wales, fund headquarters reported. The youths were among those who fled across the Channel when France capitulated, and had tried to enlist in the Free French forces under General De Gaulle, but were ineligible on account of their age, it was said.

N. A. A. Official Hails Aviation As First Line of U. S. Defense

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"At the comparatively small price of 50 surface ships, the effective striking range of our air fleets has been increased by hundreds of miles along the entire eastern seaboard of North America and far down the coast of South America as well," Col. G. deFreest Larner, General Manager of the National Aeronautic Association said in commenting upon the value of the Atlantic bases which Great Britain has leased to the United States.

Stating that air supremacy is now fully recognized as our first military objective, Colonel Larner added that modern defense policy recognizes the need of meeting force with force and stopping any possible attack far from our shores. In the past this has been considered a function of the Navy with auxiliary air strength, he said. But our two-ocean Navy will not be completed for four years, he added. Meanwhile, it is becoming increasingly clear that aviation is our first line of defense not only temporarily but permanently, he emphasized.

"As we pointed out in National Aeronautics magazine last month," Colonel Larner said, "'Air Force has absorbed all those functions of warfare heretofore thought to be exclusive in Land Force and Sea Force.'"

Air Freight Next?

Air freight and express will be the medium for the next great advance in civil aviation according to Gill Robb Wilson, President of the National Aeronautic Association, Railroads, in fact, the N. A. A. bulletin said, have been approached for a new air freight agency recognizing the growing importance of the air carrier business for which the railroad express companies are now agents.

Airport Boom

Passage of legislation authorizing more airports all over the United States to further the national defense plan seems bound to pass Congress, according to reliably informed opinion. Already the Work Projects Administration has begun to consider plans for a network of flying fields to "ring" the United States, with priority to defense field projects to be given the right of way.

To date 72 WPA airports projects have been certified by the Army and Navy as having military value. Of these 53 are in seaboard States or States on the Canadian and Mexican borders. President Roosevelt likewise has approved 36 projects, of which five are in the 72 listed above. The President has also approved 33 additional airport projects for the Army and Navy with funds provided by the WPA.

Local agencies—States, counties, and other municipalities—in addition, have asked the WPA and the military services to approve another 72 projects.

The need for additional airports all over the United States has become apparent through evidence of overcrowding at many fields where the military and civilian pilot training programs are being conducted. The air lines, especially, are concerned on account of the approach of winter.

A move is now on foot to separate pilot training activities from commercial flying activities. The military services and the Civil Aeronautics Board, it is learned, have agreed to tackle the problem jointly. On municipal fields where Army and Navy bases have already been established it is believed that private flying may be moved off to other fields in the vicinity.

"No Fly—No Buy"

Here's a "stopper" that greets all salesmen who call at the purchasing department of the Piper Aircraft Company in Lock Haven, Penna. A placard hung on the wall there inquires "To all Salesmen; why didn't you fly here?" Piper officials have decreed "unrestricted warfare" on all itinerant merchants who don't fly to make their calls at Lock Haven. The company feels that until more salesmen begin to call at the factory in their own ships it is paying too much to sell aviation.

Socialist in Defense Post

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Daniel W. Hoan, former Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee has been chosen Associate Director of the National Defense Commission's division of state and local co-operation. Frank Bane, Director of the division, announced the appointment, saying Mr. Hoan was a leading authority on municipal government. Mr. Hoan was defeated for re-election to the mayoralty recently.

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The Home Forum

On Making Lists

EVERY LIST-MAKER who has read "The Sailor Man" in *"Now We Are Six,"* by A. A. Milne, has responded sympathetically to his difficulties. But if the Sailor Man had been a list-maker, half those difficulties would have disappeared and there would have been no story for Mr. Milne to put into verse, so, after all, our sympathy is lukewarm.

Your true list-maker has infinite faith in the efficacy of lists. When what seem to be conflicting duties buzz about his head, he puts them to rout with "I will make a list" and proceeds to set down all the tasks, pleasant or otherwise, which he hopes to crowd into the next twenty-four hours. Then he can decide that this is of paramount importance and should be responded to at once, that that is not worth doing at all and should be instantly crossed off and forgotten. A third is worth doing if he has enough margin of time. Having marked Number One that which must be done first, and the others in the order of importance, his mind is calm. Now he is no longer trying to think of all at once; he can concentrate on one item at a time; the others are safe on the list and will not be forgotten, even though they may not be accomplished today.

* * *

The greatest objection to list-making is that one who is addicted to the habit feels so intense a relief, once the various items are set down, that the list seems to him almost the same as accomplishment. So did it seem to Pip and Herbert in Dickens' *"Great Expectations"* when they listed their accumulated debts:

> "The sound of our pens going refreshed us exceedingly insomuch that I sometimes found it difficult to distinguish between this edifying business proceeding and actually paying the money. In point of meritorious character, the two things seemed about equal."

When I was eleven or twelve years old, I began this exciting business. Then it took the form of a schedule for the whole twenty-four hours, beginning before breakfast with violin practice. I do not recall having accomplished that even once. The other items on the list are forgotten; I know only that I had every fifteen minutes of the waking day mapped out. Of course, nature rebelled at such a program. Had I been twice or three times eleven years, I could not have achieved it, for I had made the mistake of most list-makers: I had left no margin, which again suggests Dickens, for Pip insisted on leaving a margin in estimating Herbert's debts.

* * *

The successful list-maker should leave a margin of time. Lists should be guides but not taskmasters. We should be able to lay them aside for a more important item not listed. A margin of time is more necessary than the financial margin Pip and Herbert discussed, than the bank balance we watch so carefully. It must be left for unforeseen happenings, like unexpected guests or sudden inspirations for a poem or a picnic. How delightful if your day is planned so that you can welcome heartfully your second cousin's aunt whom you have never seen before but who proves so delightful that you hope she will come this way often hereafter! How pleasant, when you find the day is perfect for an outing, to be able to shift your program and, when the absolute necessities on your list are accomplished, take your supper to the beach or the woods!

The margin need not be great. It is tremendously exciting to see what can be done with a small one. The whole cloth is sometimes too large. It would accommodate too many patterns. Our imagination flutters from one possibility to another and settles on nothing. But not all of these can be considered with a small margin. Only certain ones will fit. Our very limitations help us to choose; encouragement, this, for the artist who is cramped, or feels he is cramped, by the small amount of time at his disposal. Some artists who have all their time for their art accomplish little. What can be done at any time is apt to be neglected. We all know how infrequently we visit our art museums, how seldom we notice the historic places of interest in our city—and there are many of them which warrant revisiting. We leave all these until a guest arrives who must see them today or not at all. Then we proudly act the part of guide.

* * *

Now and then, if one has made his program not extravagantly but with restraint, there comes the superb joy of checking as done everything on the list. It is a delicious moment of self-congratulation. We are fired with ambition always to be thus efficient. Hereafter, we shall give ourselves this pleasure often; we shall never have long lists again; we shall keep up-to-date in our correspondence and in all practical duties. Then what a delightful margin of time we shall have!

Some have been known to enter on their lists things already accomplished for the pleasure of checking them. This seems a form of self-deception but is surely legitimate if the list is preserved as a sort of diary. I have come upon old lists not kept, I am compelled to say, to serve as records of things done but because they never were done and are still waiting. I read them over, sometimes with twinges of conscience, sometimes with amusement, sometimes with relief because of something which, not done at the time, now need never be done. How did I forget that letter? Well, it was not of great importance and it is too late now to write it. Congratulations at this time would seem out of place. Or, how did I ever expect to do so much? Cross off the remodeling of that dress! The season is past.

* * *

For a few weeks, I am away from the usual routine and, if I were to make a list today, it would not read:

- Buy spool of white cotton
  spool of black silk
  aluminum pan
- Answer the three business letters on desk
- Enter last week's expenditures in Budget Book

It might run something like this:

- Go down to the field where there are still a few buttercups, some black-eyed Susans and a wealth of golden-rod
- Converse with the breeze which is whispering in the bed of ferns beside the road
- Stand in silence under the maple tree on the front lawn

But these things should not be listed, at least beforehand (that seems a cold-blooded proposition): afterward, perhaps, in happy memory. These things should be experienced spontaneously. And, if I do none of them but, instead, go down to marvel at the bridge they are building across a hollow in the woods, or stop to watch with interest a red lizard winding his lively way through the dust of the road, or do as I did yesterday, get myself lost and take twice the walk I intended, what does it matter? There are several tomorrows left to me here where breathless, hurrying lists are out of keeping, where one revels in beauty and space and drinks a draught of timelessness.

MARJORIE KNAPP

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Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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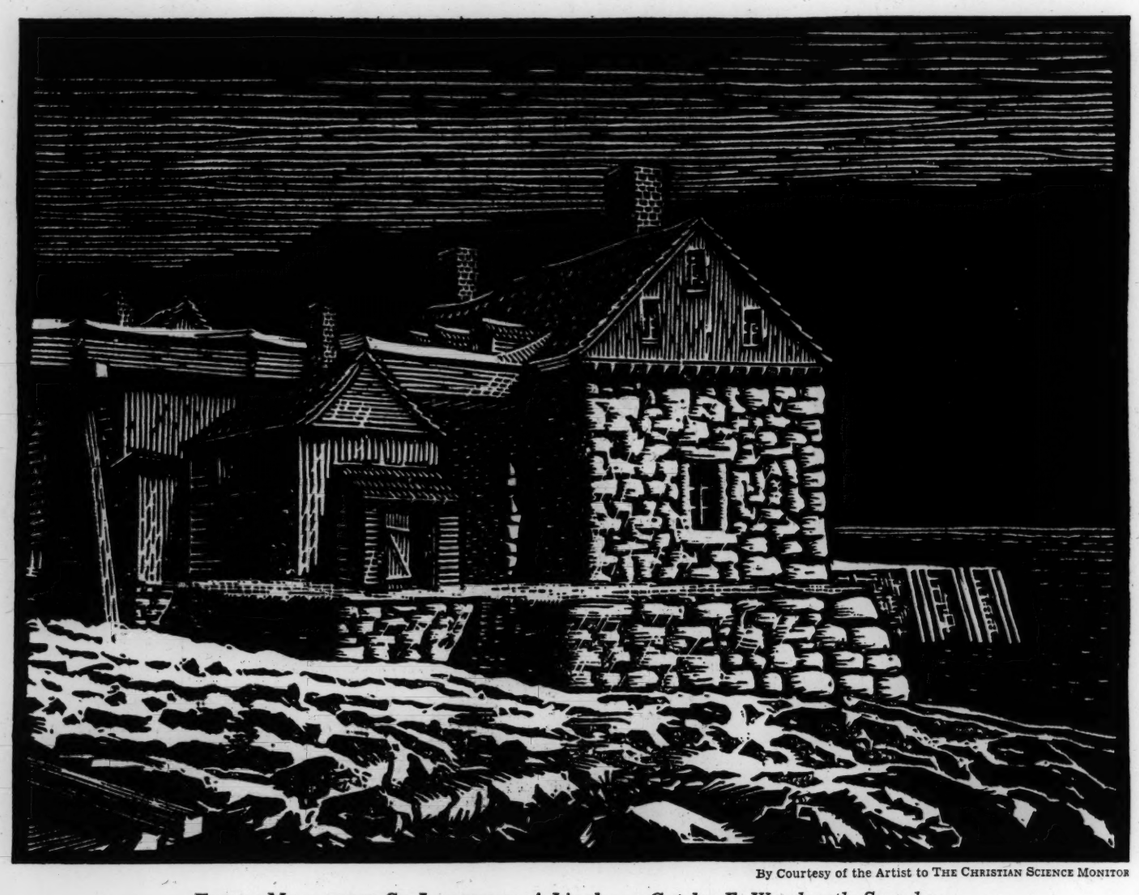

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRENCH MILL ON THE ST. LAWRENCE: *A Linoleum Cut by F. Wenderoth Saunders*

BESIDE THE ST. LAWRENCE River, on the southern bank where it begins to widen into the gulf that bears the same name, are many reminders of the French Canada of the seventeenth century. One of the most conspicuous of these relics is an old stone mill that stands near the shore.

When we first saw the mill, the highway to the Gaspé had been recently completed, and the curiosity of travelers was fully equalled by that of the inhabitants. While we were viewing the mill from the road, several children, who had been playing near by, came shyly to the car. They examined it carefully, and, becoming bolder when we spoke to them in our halting French, climbed on the running board and stroked the mohair upholstery inside, as if it had been the fur of some friendly animal.

On coming closer to the mill, we found that it was still in use. As water splashes through the sluiceway and one is hailed in French at the door, it is easy to step back two hundred years. Coming from the light into that intense darkness, a world of strange, black rumbling forms appears silhouetted against the windows that look out upon the river. Below the mill there is a granite wharf at which, when the tide is in flood, coastwise schooners tie up for a few hours. A bit of old France was built into this stone mill. It is as French as anything that can be found on the banks of the Loire. As it stands there, it reminds us hopefully that the work of a great people can survive conquest, and that a lasting peace can settle over a region that once lived constantly in fear of armed foray.

F. W. S.

For England

(Autumn, 1940)

Let hearts be warm, the winter comes and snow.
The world has a sad face, the world is cold.
The leaves of summer fall, they have grown old.
Let hearts be warm, and let us love, and know
The constancy of what we have believed.

This is the time to prove that we were right
To build as we were building when they stopped.
We look up, only to see violence dropped
Out of the sky whence we expected light.
Some go. Some stay, and so we feel bereaved.

But is there any death for things that last?
The thing that passes had no life to live.
What we may save is worth more than we give.
No thing once real ever could be cast
Out of the soil in which it was received.

Let us go on. There is no going back,
And nothing to go back to if we turned,
For all false hopes are like the rubbish burned
When streets are swept. Before us lies one track.
Let us go on, untroubled, undeceived.

PEARL STRACHAN

Building in the Wilderness

IT WAS MORE than six months since we had made a canoe journey. In the next ten days we traveled many miles. Lumber, screen, roofing, cement, windows; by the time they were gathered at the cabin my paddling muscles were broken in for the summer.

Then the fever of building drove us. We worked from five in the morning until dark, and built the furniture by lamplight. Housekeeping was sketchy. When one of us passed the kitchen stove he put in a stick of wood to keep the pot of beans baking. Their odor came to be inextricably mingled in my mind with the faint fragrance of caribou moss and the smell of lumber and tar paper.

We took a half day off to plant potatoes in small patches where shelving ground held a light top soil brought down in years of draining snow water. Everywhere else the clearing was heavy clay.

Robert searched out the small areas and spaded the earth while I cut potatoes and dropped the pieces into the holes he dug. Every eye would yield a whole family of potatoes. I liked the thought of compound interest in potatoes and I discovered that I enjoyed the feel of soil. Planting for food seemed to belong in the weeks of building and was not an interruption. . . .

When the walls, roof, and floor of the addition were finished, we began the fireplace. It and the new window made a gaping hole in the western wall and we took full advantage of a spell of fine weather. . . .

"We're weatherproof now," Robert said when the last strip of daylight disappeared around the completed fireplace. . . .

So furniture absorbed us. The bedroom was our pride. Dressing table and washstand looked gay in skirts of copper-toned dyed flour sacking. I bounced ecstatically on the new rope springs of the four poster bed. Robert felt of the rough boards of the partition.

"I'm sorry I didn't use the dressed side in here instead of in the kitchen," he said.

"Aren't the woods full of Ojibwa wallpaper?" I asked.

Armed with an ax and saw, we went shopping. The huge birch Robert felled yielded five-foot strips of bark. Our Ojibwa paper toned in with the log walls and improved the room. The birchbark was tacked on that evening and we moved in. . . .

The kitchen held a cabinet with a tilting flour bin and tricky swinging shelves, modeled on pictures in a mail-order catalogue. The sink, brought so laboriously from the assay room in the ghost town, drained noisily but efficiently into a bucket. A year earlier this would have seemed a crude arrangement, but after washing dishes on our one and only table all the winter it was the height of kitchen convenience. I was beginning to discover that everything is relative. The twenty-six piece set of china seemed ample for a banquet.

In the living room, my desk, of hewed cedar and with a back of cubby holes, was the prize piece. A cedar shake wastebasket to match was pure swank. The second lounging chair was comfortable but lacked the fine lines of the first. We had searched the cedar swamp for hours without finding two pieces with quite so beautiful a curve.

While I finished staining furniture and woodwork, Robert added the last touch, a mantel of hard wood, the footrest from an oak ore cart left at "our mine." He hewed two candlesticks and was as proud of them as I was of my drapes, made of burlap sugar sacks and stenciled in forest motives. The pine-cone design, being quite simple, was definite, but the squirrel stencil slipped.—From "Wilderness Wife," by KATHRENE PINKERTON. (New York: Carrick & Evans.)

Waif

Beyond the yard the bashful wild
Mullein stands like a tall child.

It stands there, solemn, golden-eyed
Beyond the rail, and stares inside

Where all the dwarfish garden flowers
Are given drink at proper hours.

But the mullein must depend
On open heaven to befriend;

The gawky flower grows up high
Clinging to the skirts of sky.

ELIZABETH BOHM

"Be allied to the deific power"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A DICTIONARY defines "ally," in part, as "anything associated with another as a helper." When in distress we find an ally to help us meet the situation, we rejoice. Paul said (Galatians 6:2), "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ." Paul was an earnest follower of the great Master, Christ Jesus. And the truths he spoke centuries ago are as true today as they were then. Mental conditions also are very little changed, for, as of yore, the belief of sin attempts to oppose right thinking. What, then, is the solution to the woes of the world? What will bring surcease from sorrow? "Is there no balm in Gilead?" asked the prophet Jeremiah (Jeremiah 8:22).

Through the teachings of Christian Science the power of God can be proved today as in Jesus' time, for the truths he taught and lived are applicable now. In the Bible, God has given us assurance that He cares for all. But we need steadfastly to rely on Him. Leaning on material things is depending on a broken reed.

The man of God's creating, the only man there is, is at one with his heavenly Father, and his protection is complete. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Unity of Good" (p. 17), "Be allied to the deific power, and all that is good will aid your journey." And she adds, "Hourly, in Christian Science, man thus weds himself with God, or rather he ratifies a union predestined from all eternity." Divine Love is ever protecting its reflection, man. Regardless of the evidence before the material senses, Love, God, forever holds man in changeless harmony, for man is one with Love. Let us walk closer to God; think more of Him; cling more definitely, trustingly, to His promises, and realize that they are true.

The Lord's Prayer, given by Jesus to his disciples, clearly affirms God's care for all. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says of this beautiful prayer (p. 16), "Only as we rise above all material sensuousness and sin, can we reach the heaven-born aspiration and spiritual consciousness, which is indicated in the Lord's Prayer and which instantaneously heals the sick." "Heaven-born aspiration" which "instantaneously heals the sick"! Though we may not at once attain to this spiritual consciousness, though it may seem dim to human reasoning, what comfort this heavenly aspiration brings, what possibilities it envisions!

In a world torn by evil, peace descends on the heart as we glimpse man's unity with divine Love, which heals. As we apprehend the presence of God, thought rises above the terror. We know that hate, revenge, retaliation, violence, greed, and boastful envy shrink into nothingness before the light of infinite God, good. "There is no power apart from God" (*ibid.*, p. 228). We can feel no abiding trust in anything but Love. Only to Love, Truth, can we turn with complete confidence. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 171), *"Trust in Truth, and have no other trusts."*

Only in all-enveloping Love can we find refuge. In Love man already has refuge, for he is the beloved son of the Father. Resting in the everlasting arms of unfailing divine Principle, we can know that all is well. The dark night of error's self-destruction affords us opportunity for a clearer realization of man's unity with God. Therein is our safety. This complete unity shows indisputably that we can "be allied to the deific power." As this is recognized, those engaged in carrying on the defense of righteousness will find themselves marching on to the victory of good through a clearer knowledge of the practicality of Truth. With confidence we may sing, in the words of a hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 10):

"O then give thanks to God on high,
Who life to all is giving;
The hosts of death before Him fly,
In Him we all are living.
Then let us know no fear,
Our King is ever near;
Our stay and fortress strong,
Our strength, our hope, our song;
His kingdom is forever."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Alliez-vous au pouvoir divin"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

SELON LE DICTIONNAIRE, "allié" signifie notamment "aide, coassocié." Nous nous réjouissons lorsque dans la détresse nous trouvons un allié qui nous aide à faire face aux conjonctures pénibles. Paul disait (Galates 6:2): "Portez les fardeaux les uns des autres, et vous accomplirez ainsi la loi du Christ." Paul marchait fidèlement sur les traces du grand Maître, du Christ Jésus; et les vérités qu'il proclama voici bien des siècles sont aussi vraies aujourd'hui qu'elles l'étaient alors. Quant aux conditions mentales, elles ont également très peu changé, car la croyance de péché cherche à mettre obstacle au penser juste, comme elle le faisait jadis. Quelle est la solution, quel est le remède aux maux dont souffre le monde? Qu'est-ce qui fera cesser l'affliction? "N'y a-t-il plus de baume en Galaad?" s'écriait le prophète Jérémie (Jérémie 8:22).

Grâce aux enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, le pouvoir de Dieu peut se prouver aujourd'hui comme à l'époque de Jésus, car les vérités qu'il enseignait et vivait sont applicables au moment actuel. Dans la Bible, Dieu nous a donné l'assurance qu'Il a soin de nous et de toutes Ses créatures. Mais il nous faut compter sur Lui sans défaillance. Quiconque prend pour soutien les choses matérielles s'appuie sur un roseau brisé.

L'homme créé par Dieu — le seul homme qui soit — est uni à son Père céleste et protégé de la manière la plus complète. Dans *Unity of Good* (p. 17), Mary Baker Eddy déclare: "Alliez-vous au pouvoir divin et tout ce qui est bon aidera votre voyage." Puis elle ajoute: "D'heure en heure, dans la Science Chrétienne, l'homme s'unit ainsi à Dieu, ou plutôt il ratifie une union prédestinée de toute éternité." L'Amour divin protège toujours sa réflexion, l'homme. Quel que soit le tableau qui s'offre aux sens matériels, l'Amour, c'est-à-dire Dieu, maintient l'homme dans une harmonie constante, inaltérable, car l'homme est un avec l'Amour. Ainsi donc, marchons avec Dieu; pensons davantage à Lui, attachons-nous à Ses promesses avec plus de confiance et de certitude, en sachant qu'elles sont vraies.

L'oraison dominicale, enseignée aux disciples par Jésus lui-même, affirme clairement l'universelle sollicitude de Dieu. Au sujet de cette admirable prière, Mrs. Eddy écrit, à la page 16 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Ce n'est que dans la mesure où nous nous élevons au-dessus de tout ce qui a rapport aux sens matériels et de tout péché, que nous pouvons atteindre l'aspiration céleste et la conscience spirituelle qui sont indiquées dans l'Oraison Dominicale, et qui guérissent instantanément les malades." "L'aspiration céleste" qui guérit "instantanément les malades"! Même si nous n'atteignons pas tout de suite à cette conscience spirituelle, même si les raisonnements humains la trouvent encore vague, quel réconfort nous apporte l'aspiration céleste, quelles perspectives elle nous ouvre!

Bien que le monde semble déchiré par le mal, la paix descend dans le cœur lorsqu'on entrevoit l'unité de l'homme avec l'Amour divin qui guérit. Quand on reconnaît la présence de Dieu, la pensée s'élève au-dessus de l'effroi. Nous savons que la haine, la vengeance, les représailles, la violence, la convoitise, la jactance, l'envie deviennent néant à la lumière de Dieu, du bien infini. "Il n'y a pas de pouvoir en dehors de Dieu" (*ibid.*, p. 228). Seul l'Amour divin peut nous inspirer une confiance immuable. C'est seulement à l'Amour, à la Vérité, que nous pouvons recourir en toute assurance. Dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, Mrs. Eddy écrit (p. 171): *"Confiez-vous en la Vérité, et n'ayez pas d'autres appuis."*

Nous ne pouvons trouver un refuge que dans l'Amour dont nul n'est exclu. Dans cet Amour l'homme a déjà sa retraite, puisqu'il est l'enfant bien-aimé du Père. En repos dans les bras éternels du divin Principe infaillible, nous pouvons savoir que tout est bien. L'erreur se détruit elle-même, et sa sombre nuit nous donne l'occasion de réaliser plus clairement l'unité de l'homme avec Dieu. C'est là notre protection. Cette unité complète montre indiscutablement que nous pouvons nous allier "au pouvoir divin." A mesure qu'ils reconnaîtront ce fait, ceux qui défendent la justice avanceront vers la victoire du bien, car ils saisiront mieux le caractère pratique de la Vérité. C'est donc avec confiance que nous pouvons répéter ces paroles d'un cantique (*Christian Science Hymnal*, N° 10):

"Qu'on rende grâce au Dieu Très-Haut
Qui donne à tous la vie!
Devant Lui s'enfuiront la mort
Et ses armées vaincues.
Frères, ne craignons rien;
Toujours proche est le Roi,
Il est notre soutien,
Notre espoir, notre chant;
Son règne n'aura pas de fin."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Tide of Autumn

YOU WILL COME in the late afternoon, when the leaves are touching the wall in the last shadow. What shall we have that is better than this hour, when the leaves hang pointed to the earth, still green with the memory of summer. We watched the brick wall quicken in the green of another season. That day was divided with wonder. Now the vine deepens its hold against the tide of autumn that rises along the leaf's edge, along the net of the brown stems crossing.

You will come in the late afternoon, in the time of silence, when the sun begins its farewell. We will not look back. We will not speak of the season's going. We will sit in the garden by the old wall, and our words will be spoken to fill the silence of the first leaf falling.

S. V. A. A.

First Frost

See the meadows lying sear,
With fallow sod.
Autumn is here, is here!
The goldenrod
Flames with a wanton joy,—
Alas, the cost!
Her brave gold turned to alloy,
By perfidious kiss of frost.

OLIVE CARLETON-MUNRO

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1940

Graduated Pay Is Urged For Office Work

Bay State employer groups voice opposition to decree setting $16.50 pay for 40 hours.

Representatives of Massachusetts Chambers of Commerce, retail trade boards, merchants associations, and other employer organizations today appeared before the Minimum Wage Commission to demand unanimously revision of the minimum wage decree establishing a $16.50 wage for a 40-hour week for Bay State office employees.

Nearly 500 employer-representatives attended the hearing in the Gardner Auditorium and insisted that the minimum wage proposal should be returned to the wage board for further study.

Only a few of the speakers voiced complete disapproval of the $16.50 minimum, but practically all criticized a ruling that employees with three months' experience should be considered experienced workers. They also objected to wage provisions for part-time workers.

Proper Minimum Urged

George W. Barnes, legislative counsel for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, pointed out that his organization is interested in establishing a proper minimum wage and that it supported the minimum wage law when it was proposed before he Legislature.

However, Mr. Barnes averred that the Wage Board in the present decree exceeded the power granted to it. He said that the Board seeks to establish a 40-hour week as the base period for the $16.50 minimum wage for experienced workers. Mr. Barnes insisted that the Commission has no power to establish hours of labor.

The Associated Industries spokesman also declared that the purpose of the minimum wage law "was to establish a wage which could fairly be said to be necessary for subsistence," and he claimed that $16.50 a week for a 40-hour week is not a minimum wage within the plain intent of the Legislature.

Subsistence Wage

Regarding the subsistence wage, Mr. Barnes pointed out that the minimum wage for bread and bakery workers is graduated from $14 in large cities to $12 a week in smaller communities, and he asked, "How are these employees to feel about this minimum wage, realizing that those in the front office are receiving minimums of not less than $16.50 a week. One class of employees is entitled to subsistence as much as any other. This again suggests that the minimum wage law is being used to raise the general level of wages rather than to establish a subsistence minimum."

William H. Bixby, Chairman of the Boston Retail Board Committee, told the Commission that office workers in the retail business should be exempt from the present office workers decree because they are covered under the retail trade minimum wage decree. To have such office workers covered by a different decree when they often do the same work as other employees would cause considerable confusion, he said.

Graduated Scale

Richard M. Thompson, president of the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants, like many other speakers, advocated a graduated minimum wage scale which recognizes the difference in size of city and cost of living in various communities.

Many employers expressed the fear that under the decree they will be forced to pay a full week's wages to workers now employed for as little as 21 hours a week.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy this afternoon and tonight, with showers ending by early evening; cooler tonight with lowest temperature near or slightly below 50; Wednesday generally fair and much cooler; gentle to moderate southerly winds this afternoon, shifting to west and northwest during tonight and increasing, moderate to fresh.

Maine and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy with light showers tonight and Wednesday.

Vermont: Mostly cloudy and much cooler with light showers tonight and Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy with showers this afternoon and in west portion and on the southeast coast tonight; Wednesday generally fair and cooler.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers this afternoon followed by generally fair and cooler tonight; Wednesday fair and much cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong west or northwest winds and overcast to broken clouds with light showers over north portion tonight; Wednesday broken clouds.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	65	New Orleans	76	92
Chicago	49	72	New York	68	76
Kansas City	54	84	Norfolk	72	83
Los Angeles	55	88	Philadelphia	66	80
Miami	79	79	San Francisco	56	75
Minneapolis	43	65	Washington	68	85

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Sept. 10.
B—Maximum, Sept. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:13 p. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Wednesday, 7:58 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:33 p. m.

Vermont's Bridle Path Chain Draws Horse-Riding Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 10—The Green Mountain Horse Association, a nonprofit organization, has developed a State-wide system of bridle paths through the many unused back dirt roads, the pastures and mountain trails of this largely rural New England State. More than 1,000 miles are carefully marked and mapped to date.

It is a rider's paradise where man and beast can ramble for a day or a month, seldom crossing a motorroad. From the Massachusetts border to the friendly Canadian line; or from New Hampshire to Lake Champlain, there is a network of trails. Pack trips are as prevalent and popular as they long have been on western dude ranches.

In 1926, a group of public-spirited men and women sensed the awakened interest in riding as a recreation and formed the Green Mountain Horse Association to encourage the use and raising of horses in Vermont.

The association has listed the towns or cities in which one can rent a good mount and be on one's way. There are nine main routes, and many "cricle" routes of varying length. The average day's ride is from 20 to 25 miles with prearranged luncheon and overnight stops at accredited inns or farm houses if one wishes.

Association headquarters here will send its invaluable pocket guide which tells all necessary details. One should reserve his horse ahead of time, and test out that mount on a short experimental ride before starting on the real trip. Getting the right horse is as important as having the right riding companions.

Trail signs mark the roads—metal arrows with route number and the initials G. Mt. H. A. Through the fresh green hills, the trail is marked also with bright "blazes" of orange paint on rocks, trees, and posts.

Green Mountain Horse Association

Invitation to Vermont

Vacationists vote riding the popular way to enjoy the Green Mountain State.

Princess Begins Stay at Estate On Cape Cod

WIANNO, Mass. (AP)—Protected by a 24-hour-a-day police guard, Crown Princess Martha of Norway and her three children have begun a stay of three weeks or longer here at the estate of Frederic Schaefer, Pittsburgh manufacturer, who made his summer residence and its staff available to them.

Police ordered the posting of the guard, apparently as a routine precaution, shortly after the Royal Party arrived by automobile last night from President Roosevelt's home at Hyde Park, N. Y.

The estate, overlooking the Atlantic, from Cape Cod, is hidden from the nearest highway by trees and shrubbery. Tennis courts and two private beaches are at the disposal of the guests. Attachés of the party reported that the Princess and her children, the Princesses Ragnhild and Astrid, and Prince Harald, were resting from their nine-hour automobile journey, broken only for lunch at Providence, R. I.

[Princess Martha paid a visit to Boston in July, 1939, with her husband, Crown Prince Olav, who is believed to be in London now with his father, King Haakon. While here, they were guests of Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge at Manchester-by-the-Sea, and they spoke at a mass meeting in Symphony Hall. They were welcomed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.]

Silver Standard Upsets Routine Of Air Service

Over at the East Boston airport today air line attendants had visible evidence that China is on the silver standard and they know it because Fred McClure, American Airlines ticket agent at East Boston has a list to starboard from toting silver money.

It seems that shortly before 11 a. m., a Chinese, a Dr. Wang, whom the cab driver reported picking up at the Ritz Carlton Hotel, appeared a few moments before plane time and asked for a seat to Detroit. Ordinarily such a request might be turned down for lack of seat room but the uncertain weather had brought a few cancellations.

Mr. McClure, the agent on duty, made out the ticket and when he pronounced the cost the Chinese passenger dug down into a red satchel that he carried and paid for the fare (approximately $40) in 25 silver dollars, or "cartwheels," and the rest in silver quarters. In fact, the company had to hold the flight's departure a few minutes while this mass of silver was tabulated. Mr. McClure reported that there seemed to be lots more silver left in the satchel, too.

The visitor's odd method of payment was heightened by the fact that he wore a blue silk robe embroidered with gold dragons and wore a skull cap.

Federal Court Inducts Grand Jury, Attorneys

Thirty-two attorneys, three of them women, were sworn in today to practice in the Federal Courts and a new Grand Jury also was sworn in this morning as the opening of the fall session of the United States District Court got under way.

Boston Schools Plan Emphasis On Democracy

A concerted effort in the Boston public high schools to emphasize the values of democracy and thus combat subversive influences on young people, will be made on a city-wide scale this year, school authorities said today.

Following a two-year study of ways to counteract the teachings of isms a Committee of six history teachers has recommended special measures in the history, English, economic and civics courses.

Seeking to give the students "a greater appreciation of democracy" history teachers in the high schools will be instructed to give special emphasis to the development of the democratic system and to its values.

In English courses students will be given opportunity to write compositions on the values of democracy. In economics emphasis will also be placed on the development of democratic methods. In civics comparison of democracy with other systems will be stressed to show the favorable aspects of democracy.

The program of school assemblies will be arranged with special emphasis on this theme.

Although there has been a measure of training in democracy Wilfred J. Kelly, headmaster of South Boston High School and Chairman of the Committee on Democratic Training, explained the effort would be much more intensive this year than ever before.

Establishment of a separate course in the principles of democracy was considered, Mr. Kelly went on. However, this could be established only as an elective subject because the curriculum is crowded and it is deemed better to reach all the students through working the material on democracy into already established required courses.

The Committee, which was appointed by Superintendent Arthur L. Gould, conferred with a large number of headmasters and history teacher. for recommendations as to how the aim might be most effectively achieved.

Manchester, N. H., Schools Drop 'Hitler' Salute

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 10 (AP)—School children of Manchester will make the standard military salute in their daily pledge of allegiance to the flag hereafter.

The School Board last night adopted a motion of Committeeman Daniel F. O'Connor to drop the present salute, consisting of an outstretched hand as "too much like the Hitler salute."

Conscription Of Plants In Mass. Opposed

Bay State group says U. S. scrutiny likely to bring opposite of desired effects.

The Associated Industries of Massachusetts today challenged the logic of peacetime conscription of industry without first giving industry the opportunity "to prove what it can do under its own power."

Not only is Massachusetts industry gearing itself energetically for national defense, according to Frank Bistruff, Secretary of the Association, but "so far as I know, every manufacturer of note is ready and willing to do his part as soon as the orders roll in."

The Association's protests are the first to be sounded in the New England area officially against Federal proposals to tie industry into the defense program under the supervision of uniformed attendants. There is no logical reason for thinking that Massachusetts industry will not actively follow governmental leadings under its own management, said Mr. Bistruff.

The Government's evident concern over the possibilities of industry's failure to co-operate for defense, he added, tends to arouse the very agitation in business circles that Federal officials would attempt, through compulsion, to avoid. He saw this situation as a vicious cycle, throwing democratic machinery out of gear without even "giving it a chance to show how well it can function."

Orders for the defense program have not yet taken up the slack in New England's unemployment, although in some places such as Lawrence, Mass., hundreds of new workers hired in anticipation of Government orders are clamoring for work that has not yet come. That is a somewhat isolated instance, however, since manufacturers generally have learned from the depression to keep the warehouses as close as possible to immediate market demands.

Indications are that all efforts to conscript industry in peacetime will be stanchly opposed by Massachusetts industrialists on the grounds that private initiative is more capable than government of meeting a production emergency.

"If the Government wants co-operation," said Mr. Bistruff, "Massachusetts plants are 100 per cent ready and willing." As for compulsion, he thought that was the way to disagreement rather than co-operation

The Secretary pointed out that industry on its own volition had been investigating its own resources to see how it could assist the defense program. Proposals to conscript industry, he said, come somewhat as a shock to local business men who were already lining up their plants and clearing their decks for defense orders. He hoped that conscription of industry could be avoided in order to prove that the mistakes of the past need not throw their shadows over the present desire of industry to co-operate with Government agencies in the defense of the Nation.

Federal Mediators Win Postponement Of Railroad Strike

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—The National Mediation Board reported today that a threatened strike on the Rutland Railroad had been postponed until Sunday, and that the full Board would go to Rutland, Vt., to continue negotiations there for the settlement of a wage controversy between the carrier and 15 railroad brotherhoods.

The announcement of the Board's action and the postponement of the strike, scheduled for Sept. 11, was made by Board Secretary George Cole.

The employees were reported to have voted a walk-out in protest against a 15 per cent wage cut effective Sept. 12.

Mr. Cole said the board probably would resume the conferences in Rutland on Thursday, and that the Brotherhoods agreed to the postponement of the strike date to permit additional time for negotiations.

Governor Urges Defense Co-operation

By a Staff Photographer

Safety Committee Hears Chief Executive

Speaking in the House of Representatives this morning Gov. Leverett Saltonstall urged members of the General Committee of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to co-ordinate their activities as the State's part in the National Defense program moves into high gear.

Boston Manual Art Students To Help Fashion Naval Parts

Manual art students in three Boston public trade schools will contribute to the national defense program by co-operating with Navy Yard apprentices in fashioning and supplying parts for naval vessels, Boston school authorities announced today.

Training of apprentices from the Boston Navy Yard has been under way in Boston schools for several weeks. Decision to dovetail the curriculum of the regular trade school students with the training of the apprentices became necessary when it appeared that teaching of students would conflict with the vocational courses of the Navy Yard men.

The new arrangement, permitting the naval apprentices to take up after school the work done by students during the day, will save time for the Navy—where demand for small supplies turned out by the students has increased greatly—as well as train the pupils, Francis S. Bain, Assistant Director of Manual Arts, said.

The Navy's willingness to take the products of the work of the high school students is based on a two-months' inspection of the regular school sessions last spring, when these courses were first considered for the naval apprentices.

Sections of the machine shops of the three schools will be setoff for the larger, more essential projects of the apprentices. On machines in these restricted sections the apprentices and senior high school students will work on the same projects, thus saving several hours ordinarily spent in taking work from the machines and putting it back on. High school students will merely continue on with work left by the apprentices the night before.

The rest of the manual arts students will work on the smaller, but still essential, supplies, like nuts and bolts, which the Navy needs in abundance as it recommissions, replaces or builds ships. Apprentices not on intensive precision work will also serve in this work.

The three schools involved are in East Boston and Hyde Park, and Mechanic Arts in Back Bay. The apprentices are now working on eight-hour shifts from 3:30 p. m. until midnight. This schedule is expected to continue for the rest of the year at Mechanic Arts, but will change to an eight-hour shift between 10:30 p. m. and seven a. m. at the other two schools when night classes begin there next month.

The stumbling-block of the program may be inability to obtain instructors for the courses. Boston School Committee rulings prohibit schoolteachers from teaching more than four hours in addition to their regular day's work. Twelve to 15 instructors may be needed, Mr. Bain said.

U. S. Destroyer Nearly Ready

Another destroyer for the United States Navy, built at the Fore River Shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Quincy, is nearly ready for delivery.

Official trials were started today, when the new craft left the yard under command of Capt. Joseph I. Kemp, veteran trial pilot, and proceeded to President Roads, in lower Boston harbor, to take on the officials of the United States Navy Trial Board.

It is the U. S. S. Mayo, sister ship of the Benson, recently delivered to the Navy, and costing close to $5,000,000. The craft is expected to be put through its paces in speed, handling and mechanical performance today and tomorrow, returning to the Quincy yard for completion before delivery to the Navy.

Boarding the new destroyer in the lower harbor, the trial board, headed by Admiral H. L. Brinser, U. S. N., came in from Washington today. Also making the trial trip were Capt. C. M. Simmers, U. S. N., supervisor of shipbuilding at Fore River, representing the Naval detail from the Fore River yard, and various naval officers and civilian inspectors; General manager W. H. Collins of the shipyard; J. E. Burkhardt, manager of engineering; Warren B. Nott, trial engineer, and Frank J. Leahy, personnel director.

Handle-Bar Riders Facing Extinction

There will be no more riding double on a bicycle built for one, if Representative George J. O'Shea of Lynn has anything to do with it.

He filed a bill yesterday making the penalty for doubling up on a single bike six months—impounding of the bike!

However, the Representative has no objection to two riding a tandem, built for two, bike. No one thought to ask him if he had any objection to its being rode single.

Savant Finds Formula For Cube Equation

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 10—A technical paper on the diophantine equation may seem of little interest to anyone but enthusiastic mathematicians of the type attending Dartmouth sessions of the American Mathematical Society, but the origin of the problem was an extremely surprising situation.

It all began some 25 years ago when Prof. G. H. Hardy of Cambridge University paid a visit to Ramanujan, the Hindu number wizard. To open the conversation Professor Hardy challenged him to tell an interesting fact about the number 1729, (which was the number of the taxicab Professor Hardy had hailed for the visit.)

"Nothing easier," replied Ramanjuan. "It's the smallest number which can be expressed as the sum of two cubes in more than one way. It equals 1 cubed plus 12 cubed, and also 9 cubed plus 10 cubed."

Naturally very much surprised, Professor Hardy asked for the next smallest such number. And without hesitation Ramanujan replied that the next such number is 13,832 which equals 2 cubed plus 24 cubed and also 18 cubed plus 20 cubed, and that the next after that is 20,683 which equals 10 cubed plus 27 cubed and also 19 cubed plus 24 cubed.

At this point Professor Hardy recovered his wits enough to sustain his reputation as a great number theorist by remarking that if one were to allow negative numbers, then Ramanujan had missed some.

That was true because 91 equals 3 cubed plus 4 cubed and also 6 cubed plus the cube of minus 5.

From this the conversation went on to a discussion of the possibility of finding a formula for all numbers which could be expressed as the sum of two cubes in two different ways. Both men admitted their inability to find any such formula, and there the matter rested until today's paper "On the Diophantine Equation—x cubed plus y cubed equals z cubed plus w cubed," offered by E. Rosenthall, a student of Prof. E. T. Bell at the California Institute of Technology.

He announced discovery of the desired formula, but some idea of its complexity may be gotten from the fact that it involves four sixth degree polynomials, each in six unknowns. Should the reader desire more information than this, Mr. Rosenthall is without doubt the very best authority available.

Boston Aids Plan For Food Stamps

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced today that the Department of Public Welfare is cooperating with the Federal Surplus Marketing Administration in a study of food purchases in a cross section of Boston relief families.

Approximately 1,275 families, of which 1,050 are of dependent age and the remainder on old-age assistance, will supply a staff of nine Federal Field workers with information on their food purchases and preferences for individual commodities. The families were selected by the Welfare Department as representative and are located throughout the city proportionably to the distribution of the welfare load.

The purpose of the study, according to SMA officials, is to help the Federal Government in making up its list of surplus commodities. Recently, regional surplus lists have been set up with different commodities available in various sections of the country.

Bay State Safety Group's First Meeting

Governor Saltonstall outlines aims of public defense work — Makeup faces challenge.

Massachusetts' drive to co-ordinate national defense activities here gathered full force today as the 150-member general committee of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety met in the House of Representatives for the first time.

Keynote of the Committee's activity was struck by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall who established the public safety committee and who, in addressing the members said, "The words on our State seal, I think, pretty well sum up why you are here: 'By the sword we seek peace but peace only under liberty.'"

Governor Saltonstall opened the meeting with a short address in which he thanked the Committee members for their willingness to serve. "You have generously responded," he added, "to a call upon your time, your talents, and your experience, the greatest reward for which will be that your decks will never have to be cleared for action, and that you will never have to help our citizens struggle through the chaos that is going on across the ocean."

Security Seen in Readiness

"God forbid that we ever become involved in this terrible conflict. But we are all agreed that our greatest security lies in being ready."

Former Gov. Charles F. Hurley threw a political bombshell into the meeting when he charged the Executive Committee was not a bi-partisan board, as he contended it should be. Mr. Hurley, making his first appearance at the State House since he was Governor two years ago, said an injustice has been done because the Democratic Party is not represented on the Committee. He proposed that Joseph B. Ely, former Democratic Governor, be appointed.

Mr. Ely later said, "I certainly don't want to be on the Committee. And under the circumstances I don't think I could accept it I was appointed."

Mr. Hurley also proposed that Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, be appointed to the Recruiting Committee as the "outstanding soldier in the State." Mr. Cox explained that because of his activities in settling labor disputes, General Cole was thought too busy to serve on the Committee.

Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson of the Massachusetts National Guard told the audience that while the National Guard is now at full strength, all men with dependents and those engaged in national defense manufacture will be discharged within the next 30 days, thus leaving between 2,000 and 3,000 in the Guard.

Former Governor Channing H. Cox who is Chairman of the Public Safety Committee, addressed the meeting briefly and named several subcommittees to carry on various functions.

Aviation Group Named

Explaining that the Federal Government is eager for Massachusetts to have additional air field facilities for use in case of war emergencies, Mr. Cox announced the appointment of a committee on air ports and aviation of which Charles F. Sprague of Lynn is Chairman. Mr. Cox added that considerable work has already been done along this line, that Federal surveys have been made. He told the General Committee that the aviation group will later assist in the recruiting of volunteers for the aviation service.

Thomas H. Carens, Vice-President of the Boston Edison Company, was named Chairman of the committee on public relations to maintain close contact with the local defense committees formed in practically all the 351 cities and towns.

William A. Barron, Jr., was appointed Chairman of the committee on finance. Mr. Cox expressed the hope that the Finance Committee would not be forced to conduct an immediate campaign for funds. He told the General Committee members that Governor Saltonstall tomorrow will seek the approval of the Executive Council for the transfer of $5,000 from the Governor's contingency fund to help finance the work of the Committee.

Provision for More Funds

Among the first actions taken by the General Committee was a vote granting to the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety full power regarding the organization's activity when the General Committee is not in session and another vote authorizing the Executive Committee to procure money for the Public Safety Committee by public subscription or other means to carry on the work.

Trawler Newton Towed

Disabled by the loss of its propeller, the Boston fishing trawyer Newton was picked up today by the Coast Guard cutter Algonquin 100 miles south south-east of Boston and is being towed toward Boston.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 11

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Johnny Belinda," by Elmer Harris, featuring Louis Hector, Helen Craig and Horace McNally. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Through Saturday).

Shubert—
"Boys and Girls Together," starring Ed Wynn in his new musical revue. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week).

Movies

Brookline Village—
Bette Davis and Charles Boyer in "All This and Heaven Too." 1:30, 5:30, 9:10. Also "Pop Always Pays," with Leon Errol. 4:13, 7:53.

Coolidge Corner—
"Enemy Agent." 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Boys From Syracuse," with Allan Jones, Joe Penner, Martha Raye and Rosemary Lane. 3:50, 6:45, 9:45.

Fenway—
"Sporting Blood," with Robert Young. 1, 4:05, 7, 10:05. Also "Public Deb. No. 1," with Brenda Joyce and George Murphy. 2:30, 5:35, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
"Cheri-Bibi," starring Pierre Fresnay. 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Mickey Mouse." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10. Tomorrow: Jean Gabin in "They Were Five."

Keith Memorial—
Ronald Colman and Ginger Rogers in "Lucky Partners." 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Argentine Nights," with the Ritz Brothers, Andrews Sisters, and Constance Moore. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:40.

Metropolitan—
"The Sea Hawk," starring Erroll Flynn. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:55, 9:20. Also "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum," featuring Sidney Toler. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8:10.

Modern—
"Flowing Gold," with Pat O'Brien, John Garfield and Frances Farmer. 10:10, a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Scatterbrain," featuring Judy Canova. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:15.

Orpheum—
William Powell and Myrna Low in "I Love You Again." 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 2:30, 7, 10:10. Also "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," with Penny Singleton. 11:30 a. m., 2:33, 5:45, 9.

Paramount—
"Sporting Blood," with Robert Young, Maureen O'Sullivan and Lewis Stone. 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Public Deb No. 1," with Brenda Joyce and George Murphy. 10:40 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

RKO Boston—
"Margie," with Mischa Auer and Nan Grey. 10:35 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:25, 10. Stage: Glenn Miller and his orchestra. 12, 3, 6, 8:30.

State—
William Powell and Myrna Loy in "I Love You Again." 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," with Penny Singleton. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

South Station Theater—
"Jean Parker and Donald Woods." "Young America Flies." "Women in Hiding." "Dust Bowl Refugees." "Golf With Horton Smith," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"Flowing Gold," with Pat O'Brien, John Garfield and Frances Farmer. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:35. Also "Scatterbrain," featuring Judy Canova. 11:40 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:15.

Telepix—
"What's Your I. Q.? with Pete Smith." "U. S. Navy—First Line of Defense," "Latest Crime Does Not Pay." "Musical Western in Technicolor." "Horton Smith Golf Pointers," and 30 minutes news digest.

Tremont—
"Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan. Also "Irene," with Anna Neagle and Ray Milland. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"Hell's Cargo." 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," with Fred MacMurray and Henry Fonda. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Uptown—
"The Boys From Syracuse," with Allan Jones and Joe Penner. 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Also "They Drive by Night," with George Raft. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.

University—
Allan Jones in "Boys From Syracuse." 3:20, 6:40, 10. "The March of Time." 3:05, 6:25, 9:40. Also Don Ameche in "Four Sons." 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. Tomorrow: Jean Arthur in "Easy Living." Also "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," featuring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on A Survey of Glass by Mrs. Tanner, 11 a. m. And at 2 o'clock guidance tour on Early Landscapes by Miss Maginnis.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

I. C. C. Told Old Colony Demise Would Endanger U. S. Defense

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—State Senator Jarvis Hunt, Chairman of a Massachusetts legislative commission investigating railroads, declared today abandonment of the Old Colony Railroad would make it almost impossible for the Fore River Shipyard to operate and would vitally affect national defense in Massachusetts.

Referring to the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation plant near Quincy, Mass., where several Navy warships are being constructed and are on order, Mr. Hunt said abandonment of freight service would be a great handicap and calamity to the Fore River Yard and the Navy munitions dock at Hingham, Mass.

Abandonment of passenger service, he continued, "would make it impossible for workers to get to their jobs."

Mr. Hunt and Massachusetts State officials have appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission to place the Old Colony in the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad reorganization set-up recommended by the commission.

Burden Denied

In an I. C. C. hearing on this proposal, Mr. Hunt testified that by including the Old Colony in the New Haven reorganization "no burden would be created" for the New Haven.

Mr. Hunt testified the New Haven Road was spending less money to operate the Old Colony than it was charging the Old Colony. He said he based this contention on figures given to him and to his commission by Charles E. Smith, Vice-President of the New Haven.

Mr. Hunt had estimated that during the year begun May 1, 1940, the Old Colony deficit would amount to $554,000, the smallest in many years because of a reduction in service last spring.

Declaring the Old Colony had contributed about $933,000 in freight revenues to the New Haven, Mr. Hunt said "if credit was given to the Old Colony it no longer would be a burden to the New Haven."

Remarking that the New Haven was willing to take over the Boston & Providence Railroad which had a deficit of around $2,000,000, Mr. Hunt said "I fail to see why the Old Colony with a smaller deficit should not be taken over."

A Harvard University professor testified yesterday the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad made "handsome" profits from the Old Colony Railroad, but never credited them to the Old Colony.

This assertion by Prof. William Cunningham of the Harvard Business School was made at a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Professor Cunningham estimated the profits totaled about $3,500,000. Freight traffic from Cape Cod and Western Massachusetts had been routed, he contended, to benefit the New Haven System "at the expense of the Old Colony."

Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long testified that Boston and 43 Bay State towns and cities had granted tax abatements and decreases in tax valuations totaling $137,404 in 1940 to the railroad. In the case of the 43 Massachusetts communities, not including Boston, he said, the railroad's tax bill of $142,154 in 1939 was cut to $69,784, more than 50 per cent.

Potential Reductions

Certain assessors, he declared, probably would grant additional abatements if necessary to keep the railroad operating.

In five years, Mr. Long continued, tax valuations on the railroad had been reduced by 20 per cent.

Charles Coolidge, representing trustees for the Old Colony, disclosed that at the conclusion of the hearing this week a new reorganization plan would be submitted to the Commission.

The new plan, however, will be offered as an amendment to the one reported by the Commission leaving the Old Colony out of the set-up.

Information for Newton Voters

By a Staff Photographer

Booth Opening Gets Official Notice

Left to right: Mayor Paul M. Goddard, Mrs. Walter Heath, First Vice-President of the Newton League of Women Voters; Miss Adelaide Ball, Chairman of Arrangements; Dr. M. A. Willcox; Mrs. Kristian Juthe.

Mayor Goddard called at the information booth opened on Center Street in Newton Center Square this morning to congratulate members of the Newton League of Women Voters for the public service they are rendering in furnishing non-partisan information on the coming Primary election. "It's a great idea," the Mayor declared. "As long as we have citizens showing interest enough in political affairs to do a thing like this we won't have to worry about getting the kind of government some countries in Europe are now getting."

A second booth also was opened this morning in front of the Public Library at Newton Corner. Both booths will be open daily from 10 a. m. until 6 p. m. until the primaries.

Birds Choose Nesting Place Despite Food

Closer study of the migratory habit of birds in sub-tropical and tropical habitats will lead ornithologists to the conclusion that migration cannot be explained by temperature and feeding conditions, according to James P. Chapin, President of the American Ornithologists Union, which is meeting in Boston this week.

Dr. Chapin's observation came between technical papers on migration read at the morning session in the Lecture Hall at the New England Museum of Natural History before an audience of approximately 300 bird lovers.

After John T. Zimmer of the American Museum of Natural History of New York City had addressed the Union on the curious migration habits of the South American Flycatcher several members of the Union contributed data on tropical migration. After observing that there was still a great deal of work to be done in the study of tropical migration, Dr. Chapin stated "Further study will undoubtedly lead us to the conclusion that there are more significant reasons for migration other than that of temperature, habit and feeding conditions."

Other papers read at the morning session included an account of the "British Frontiers of the Guianas," by Emmet Reid Blake of the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, who has just returned from an expedition. Dr. Blake described the flora and fauna in this almost unknown territory.

Tomorrow the Union will hold its sessions at 9:30 a. m. at the Institute of Geographical Exploration of Harvard University. Some of the subjects to be discussed at that time will include "Notes on John Abbott Drawings," by Mrs. Arthur A. Allen of Cornell University, and "Nesting Observations of the Common Redpoll," by Lawrence I. Grinnell of Ithaca, N. Y.

Town Officers of Vermont Plan Regional Conferences

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 10—Town officers from many sections of the State will meet in a series of six conferences held at widely scattered points, beginning Thursday, to discuss their mutual problems of town government. The sessions will be held during the next four weeks and many prominent speakers upon economic subjects will be heard.

The meetings will be all-day sessions and will be attended by members of the regional school directors' association as well as by town officers. Addison, Chittenden and Grand Isle county groups will meet at the University of Vermont Thursday, with the opening session scheduled for 9:45 a. m. when Prof. Andrew E. Nuquist, of the political science department of the university, will speak on "Texas, Their Source and Distribution." Benjamin Gates, State Auditor, will discuss "Towns and Town Officers Work Together."

The afternoon session will consist of group conferences of members of the regional school directors' associations, town selectmen and road commissioners, town listers and tax collectors, overseers of the poor, town clerks, treasurers, and auditors. Discussion leaders of the group conferences will include, Hubert E. Sargent, State Commissioner of Highways; E. Harvey, State Commissioner of Taxes; W. Arthur Simpson, Director of Old Age Assistance, and Mr. Gates.

Other meetings scheduled are Sept. 21, at Barton; Sept. 25, at Bellows Falls; Sept. 26, at Barre; Sept. 28, at Fairfax, and Oct. 5 at Rutland.

Roads Plotted

Preliminary reports on a State highway survey that has been conducted over a period of many months reveals that a total expenditure of $29,000,000 will be needed in the next 10 years to meet traffic requirements. The program has been under discussion between the State Highway Board and John T. Lynch, highway engineer economist for the Public Roads Administration, and H. R. Farrington, director of the planning survey. Board members say the voluminous document containing the highway recommendations will be revised and condensed for use by the next session of the General Assembly.

While the report indicates that an annual expenditure of nearly $3,000,000 will be needed, not much additional money will be needed because the State Highway Department is spending nearly that amount at present, Chairman William F. Corry said.

Tourist Trade Rises

In spite of Canadian border conditions which resulted in a reduction in Canadian tourists visiting Vermont, the summer season, now in its waning days, has apparently been better than last year from the recreational standpoint, according to the State department of publicity. Taking the number of tourists who registered during August at information booth at the State House as a base, officials said there is every reason to believe the tourist trade was considerably larger than last year.

Registrations at the State House totalled 5,562 this season as compared with 5,396 a year ago. In August alone, 3,350 persons registered at the information booth, 3,333 of whom were from other States and 17 from foreign countries.

Educators Choose Speakers

Allen A Stockdale of the National Association of Manufacturers and Dr. Anton de Hass, of the Harvard School of Business Administration, will be two of the principal speaekrs at a three-day convention of the Vermont Education Association opening in Burlington on Oct. 1.

Other speakers who will address the general assembly of educators or the conference groups, will include Dr. Bennett C. Douglas, professor of education, University of Vermont; R. O. Small, President of the American Vocational Association; Dorothy Canfield Fisher, of Arlington, author and lecturer; Dr. Harold D. Kitson, of Columbia University; Mrs. Bertha Damon, author and lecturer, and Prof. W. Linwood Chase of Boston University.

Car Receipts Advance

Receipts totaling $2,476,436 from registration and operators' licenses for the registration year beginning April 1, was an increase of $118,000 over income from the same sources a year ago, according to figures of the State Motor Vehicle Department.

Fees have been collected on 77,909 pleasure car registrations, 8,829 commercial cars, and 109,279 operators' licenses.

G.O.P. Leaders Hail Maine Vote As Forecast of Willkie Victory

Continued from Page 1

precincts out of 629, Brewster (R) 147,902, Brann (D) 105,813.

For Governor: 615 precincts out of 629, Sewall (R) 160,845, Redman (D) 90,717.

For United States Representative:

First District, complete, Oliver (R) 55,487, MacDonald (D) 32,029.

Second District, 201 precincts out of 209, Smith (R) 55,458, Beauchamp (D) 30,867.

Third District, 256 precincts out of 269, Fellows (R) 46,138, Curran (D) 23,617.

Slightly Reduced

Vote returns which came in this morning slightly reduced the margins by which the G. O. P. victory had been hailed last night, but the pluralities still exceeded those of 1936 and 1938.

Mr. Martin viewed the result in his capacity as Republican National Chairman with the greatest optimism.

"The returns mean without any doubt the election of Wendell Willkie, Senator McNary, and a Republican majority in the House of Representatives in November," he said in Washington. "The Maine election definitely heralds the end of the Roosevelt Administration with all its inefficiency, bungling, extravagance, and radicalism."

The outcome of the voting did not cause democratic leaders to alter their pre-election insistence that the election had no significance beyond the State's border. They said then that 1936 had effectively disproved the saying: "As Maine goes, so goes the nation."

While the Maine figures were being studied by rival party leaders, Alaska was voting today in a "farthest north" general election, and eight states were holding primaries which will designate candidates for a total of five seats in the Senate and 47 in the House of Representatives. Gubernatorial nominations also were on the tickets in all except Louisiana. The States holding primaries today were: Arizona, Colorado, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Washington.

Poll Conservative

The Maine victories showed the Gallup Poll was conservative in its calculations regarding the Maine election, a fact which portends considerable Republican good in the November election, in the view of the Willkie leaders who pointed to the latest Gallup Poll figures regarding the Nation as a whole on the Presidential campaign.

Along this line Senator-Elect Brewster said: "The mounting majority means a change of administration in Washington. My opponent elected this year to embrace the New Deal hook, line and sinker. The result was disastrous to the vote-getting power he has demonstrated in the last four Maine elections when he took a more independent position. His attitude made a square issue of the New Deal. The country may interpret the significance of the Maine election accordingly."

Likewise, William S. Linnell, Republican National Committeeman for Maine, issued a statement saying the vote showed the State had accepted the Willkie leadership and that "Maine is stronger than ever in its repudiation of the New Deal. Maine has once again pointed the way in which the country will go."

The vote was considerably smaller this year than during the last two election years, as rainy weather kept many voters from the polls. Approximately 250,000 went to the polls compared to the record 311,000 in 1936. The campaign lacked the intensity of the 1936 Presidential year fight, for candidates on both sides restricted their campaigns to national issues, except Mr. Redman, the Democratic gubernatorial nominee.

The Republicans also retained their heavy majorities in both branches of the State Legislature.

Mr. Sewall carried each of the State's 16 counties. Mr. Brewster lost Androscoggin and York to Mr. Brann. Four years ago, against Senator White, Mr. Brann carried the same two counties, plus Kennebec, Piscataquis, Sagadahoc, and Washington. In 1938, Mr. Brann carried Androscoggin, Kennebec, Sagadahoc, and York in losing a third gubernatorial term to Mr. Barrows.

In the Senatorial contest, Mr. Brewster carried Portland by 11,016 to 7,654 for Mr. Brann, although in 1936 Mr. Brann carried the City by 12,511 to 12,432. Former Governor Brann was the victor yesterday in only five of the 21 cities compared to 12 in 1936. Mr. Brewster won in several Democratic strongholds, including Waterville.

Wood Trawler Ordered For Boston Fleet

Another wood fishing trawler has been ordered built for the Boston fishing fleet at the Snow Shipyards at Rockland, Maine, where one such craft was turned out several months ago, and another is under construction for a Boston company.

Authorities at the Boston Fish Pier consider the wooden trawlers to be the solution of a depleted fleet resulting from the United States Navy's purchase of 12 modern steel trawlers for minesweeping and similar work.

Shipyards capable of turning out steel vessels, including those where the Boston fleet was built, are so busy with orders for both naval and merchant ships that any new orders placed now would be delayed considerably, it is pointed out. On the other hand, small yards and those specializing in wooden ships, but not fitted to build steel craft, are seeking orders for new fishing trawlers.

First of the three wooden trawlers to be turned out at the Snow yards—the Saint George—has been in commission for several months, and is equipped with all modern facilities and conveniences. The second one—North Star—is building for the Sea Trawling Coporation, and the latest order, placed by Irving Usen Company, large Boston fish company, calls for a 124-foot trawler, with capacity of 250,000 pounds of fish.

M. I. T. Awards Freshman Books

Handsomely bound volumes bearing a specially designed bookplate, and known as the Technology Awards, are to be presented to nine New England schools this year, it was announced today by Dean H. E. Lobdell of M. I. T. The awards were established to give particular recognition to high schools and preparatory schools whose students at the Institute excell in the five principal freshmen subjects of physics, calculus, chemistry, English, and engineering drawing and descriptive geometry. Each bookplate is inscribed with the name of the student who brought his school the honor, and the subject in which he excelled, and also is signed by Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Technology. The students whose work merited the prizes and their schools are:

John R. R. Baumberger, English High School, Boston; Arthur E. Vershbow, Public Latin School, Boston; Eduardo F. Herrerias, Chauncy Hall School, Boston; Raymond P. Mork, Newton High School; Ira G. Cruckshank, Milton High School; Robert A. Nelson, Lexington High School; Jay Larkin Upham, Springfield Technical High School; John P. Gratiot, Berkshire School, Sheffield, Mass.; and Carleton F. Bryant Jr., Choate School, Wallingford, Conn.

G. Otis Wardwell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 10—J. Otis Wardwell, corporation lawyer, who passed on here today, was for more than a quarter of a century an active figure in the Republican Party in Massachusetts.

First elected to the Republican State Committee in 1884, he was a member for 25 years, and during that time served five years in the State Legislature, four as Republican floor leader in the House.

He was at one time a law partner of the late Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court William H. Moody, and served as counsel for a number of concerns, among them the Edison Electric Company of Boston, the Boston Elevated, and the New York Central Railroad.

Brewster and Sewall Long Active in the Affairs of Maine

BATH, Maine, Sept. 10 (AP)—In Sumner Sewall, Maine has as Republican Governor-Elect today an ace of the first World War who afterwards pioneered in developing American commercial aviation.

The State Senate President, who defeated Fulton J. Redman (D) in yesterday's balloting, comes from a family noted for its contributions to the nation's merchant marine—the Sewall-built "ships of steel" which, under towering canvas, carried the Sewall name and that of Bath all over the world.

Politically, too, the family has been known outside of Maine. Mr. Sewall's paternal grandfather, Arthur, was William Jennings Bryan's running mate on the Democratic national ticket of 1896.

Quitting Yale as a freshman to drive an ambulance in France, Mr. Sewall subsequently joined the 95th Pursuit Squadron, earned his "ace" rating by downing seven enemy planes and two balloons, and was decorated by France and Belgium as well as his own country.

Foot-loose, like many a young American after the armistice, Mr. Sewall rigged oil wells in Mexico, riveted in Henry Ford's airplane factory, punched cows in Wyoming, worked in a Spanish bank, and on a Cuban sugar plantation.

With Juan Trippe, later the guiding genius of the Pan American Airways system, Mr. Sewall helped organize Colonial Air Transport, and on behalf of that pioneer Boston-New York service obtained the nation's first air mail contract and sold the first commercial passenger ticket.

Mr. Sewall is a banker and airlines director.

DEXTER, Maine, Sept. 10 (AP)—Ralph O. Brewster (R) achieved today, in election to the United States Senate, a goal he set himself while Governor of Maine a dozen years ago.

By defeating Louis J. Brann (D), also a former Governor, the Third District's United States Representative added weight to the old adage "The third time never fails."

For Mr. Brewster was rejected by his party in the senatorial primaries for 1928 and 1930, and even in his first try for a Congressional seat, lost by a few votes to John G. Utterback (D) in 1932.

Two years later, however, the Dexter lawyer turned the tables on Mr. Utterback, and twice was re-elected to Congress.

As a young man, Mr. Brewster took time out from Harvard Law School studies to help win his native Penobscot County to the Republican banner. The lure of politics held him fast thereafter, except during the World War, when he served in the army.

The grocer's son, who helped finance his education by waiting on table at Harvard, spent years in both branches of the State Legislature before gaining the Governorship in 1925. He served four years.

In Congress, Mr. Brewster fought the New Deal's reciprocal trade program—he once dubbed it "Alice-in-Wonderland economics"—battled in behalf of the Townsendites, who supported him in 1936 and 1938, favored material aid to the Allies, and supported vigorously rearmament measures, especially those to expand the Nation's air forces. He served on the Naval Affairs Committee in his second term and switched to agriculture in his third.

The Brewsters' son, Charles, who was recently admitted to the bar, helped his father in the current campaign.

New England Found Lagging In Air Service Enlistments

New England, its attention centered on the millions of dollars flowing into industrial coffers for national defense production, today discovered it had lagged behind in providing its quota of manpower for both commissioned and non-commissioned personnel of the United States Army air services.

With the announcement today that there were 600 vacancies for enlisted men in the Air Corps, officers of the Army Base in Boston disclosed that recruiting for the flying cadets—the pilots and commissioned men of the air branch—is not proceeding at fast enough pace.

Recruiting for this service has lagged so far behind that a special three-man army recruiting board is making a special tour of New England for the Nation's air force.

In Manchester, N. H., today, the Board is also scheduled to visit Portland and Bangor, Maine; Montpelier, Vt.; Pittsfield, Mass.; Hartford, Conn.; and Providence, R. I. It is expected in Boston on Sept. 25.

Expansion of the air corps has necessarily brought a demand for skilled, men, trained in technical fields peculiar to aviation. These are the men for whom the War Department announced 600 vacancies today.

Variety of Work

A breakdown of the maintenance and operation of aircraft and its accessories," for which the War Department says these men are needed, includes aircraft armorers, photographers—both air and ground—supply clerks, mechanics, machinists, welders, metal workers, radio repairmen and parachute riggers.

The vacancies are at Selfridge Field in Michigan, Hawaii and in the Philippine Island. Enlistment is open to unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 35 who have a high school education or a journeyman's rating in a mechanical trade.

The quota of flying cadets, however, which the War Department reports unfilled, averages 70 recruits monthly.

Applications for this service have tripled in number during the quarter period just ended, Col. Vernon Burge said today.

Disqualify Many

Examiners in Boston and other New England stations, however, disqualify half this number, and Washington, where final approval rests, finds such a high number of "rejects" that the final group of approved applicants is below quota, he continued.

The flying cadets are trained at civilian schools throughout the country as pilots and officers of the Air Corps. The number of college men applying for these vacancies has doubled since June, but New England is still below quota, Col. Burge said.

Another reason given for New England's poor showing is the length of time between examinations given applicants who cannot show two years of college training. These tests are scheduled every three months. The last one on Aug. 15, was taken by 56; the next examination is not until Nov. 12.

Boston Museum Shows Ancient Greek Sculpture

A fragment of Greek sculpture of a youth possibly carved in the period 550 to 540 B. C. is the eighth exhibit at the Museum of Fine Arts this week.

Such figures have been found in great numbers on many Greek sites and they tend to illustrate the development of Greek sculpture through the archaic period from the end of the seventh century B. C. to the beginning of the fifth century.

They were formerly called "Apollos." But the majority of them were votive offerings with no more definite significance than is contained in the term "kouros," or youth, which is nowadays generally used to designate them.

The figure of a youth in the full bloom of his strength and beauty seemed to the dedicator to be the most fitting gift to the divinity. The kouroi are male counterparts to the korai, or maidens, which were the favorite offerings to Athena on the Acropolis at Athens. The torso is executed somewhat under life size in pure white Parian marble of the finest quality.

Night Boats Cut Fare to New York

Passenger fares on the Colonial Line overnight steamers between Providence and New York today dropped to the lowest levels in that company's history, according to Arthur S. Pitts, Eastern Passenger Agent.

Round trip fares are now $4 with one-way passage $2.50, Mr. Pitts said. Fares from Boston are $5.25 round trip, or $3.20 for single passage. From New Bedford the round trip fare is $5.70 and the one-way trip $3.40. Stateroom prices were reduced, too, now ranging from $1 to $4.

The new prices, Mr. Pitts said, are intended to stimulate fall and winter travel, and are made effective early in the season to give New Englanders opportunity to attend the World's Fair before its close, at minimum cost.

Fort Devens Recruit Facilities Enlarged

Size of the recruit reception center at Fort Devens will be increased from 1,000-man capacity to 1,500-man capacity, according to an announcement made recently by Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, commanding First Corps Area, Boston Army Base. The additionai facilities will include one recruit receiving building and warehouse, ten barracks, one consolidated mess hall, and various necessary utilities, telephones, etc.

Indian Stumps Aliens Registrars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manchester, N. H.

Local officials handling the registration of aliens had a little problem when a man appeared to register who said he was a full-blooded American Indian, long considered one of the "first citizens."

The registrars went through the official rule book and found no particular light on how to handle the case of the American Indian who wanted to register as an alien. In order to clear up the situation, the registrars decided to turn the case over to the Department of Naturalization and Immigration for further action.

Schools Prepare for Draft

Teachers and other employees of the Boston Public Schools drafted or enlisted in the armed forces of the nation will be granted leaves of absence and suffer no loss of status, the Boston School Committee has decided.

The Committee also expressed itself unanimously in favor of paying any employees mustered into the service the difference between their regular salary and military pay. A movement is afoot to secure legislative authorization for such action in Massachusetts. The Boston schools thus reimbursed employees serving in the First World War.

The Committee also directed Supt. Arthur L. Gould, at its meeting last night, to grant leaves of absence without loss of pay to all employees who are memebrs of the American Legion for the National Convention of the organization here Sept. 23-26, providing no unusual expense is thereby entailed.

Against the unanimous opposition of the Board of Superintendents the Committee also voted to excuse Boy Scouts from school during the Convention so they may serve as messengers, providing their parents make such request.

Auto Fatalities Show Sharp Rise

Fast driving, drunken driving, and skidding were mainly responsible for the sharp rise in fatal automobile accidents in Massachusetts last week, according to Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin.

There were 22 fatalities during the week compared with eleven in the corresponding week last year, the Registrar reported. Thirteen of the persons were pedestrians.

Urging added precautions on the part of automobile operators and law enforcement agencies, Mr. Goodwin pointed out that shortly several thousand children will be going to and from school and that this condition demanded more vigilance.

During the week 87 licenses were taken away for driving after drinking and 380 were suspended for improper operation. There were also 1,127 warning letters sent to persons complained of by the police and motor vehicle inspectors, Mr. Goodwin said.

Labor Group Votes Against Anti-Draft

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 10 (AP)—The Connecticut Federation of Labor voted down a resolution opposing peace-time conscription after a sharp battle of words over war.

Reaching the floor during the final hour of the convention with an unfavorable report from the Resolutions Committee, the measure provoked such a lengthy debate as to whether conscription was a safeguard against war or a preliminary to war that one delegate impatiently demanded:

"Are we here to discuss labor problems or war?"

The European conflict was injected into a debate over another resolution, one endorsing President Roosevelt for re-election. This the delegates approved unanimously after one delegate expressed the conviction that the President was determined to get the United States into war and other delegates lauded his labor policies.

Maine Skipper Just Presses Keys

PORTLAND, Maine (AP)—Slipping by Ocean Point, Capt. Charles H. Wade's excursion boat Balmy Days looks like a "Flying Dutchman."

The control board is deserted and there's no one at the wheel. But on top of the cabin sits Captain Wade with a metal cylinder in his hand. A cord runs from the cylinder to the controls. Once in a while the captain pushes a key. The boat swerves to port or starboard.

The cylinder, which embodies the same principles as electric steering devices on large ocean-going vessels, was invented by Captain Wade and his brother, Elmer J. Wade, an electrical research engineer.

Dr. Marvin Named To Suffolk Faculty

Dr. George G. Marvin of Winchester has been appointed for the academic year 1940-41 as Chairman of the Science Department of Suffolk University College of Liberal Arts, it was announced today. Dr. Marvin will also serve as Chairman of the Chemistry Department and will conduct lectures in General Chemistry, day and evening divisions.

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'Johnny Belinda' Opens at Wilbur—New Type Radio Sets Surveyed

New Play by Elmer Harris Melodrama With Novel Angle

By L. A. Sloper

"Johnny Belinda," which began a tryout engagement at the Wilbur Theater in Boston on the evening of Sept. 9, is an old-fashioned melodrama with a novel angle. It has the ingredients of its type: the wronged girl, her harsh father, her casual betrayer, the noble hero, the grasping small-town business man, the comic gossips. But in this instance the girl is a deaf mute, uneducated, and overworked on her father's farm, and when she kills her betrayer her affliction complicates the problem of the law.

Clearly the situation has possibilities, and some of them are realized in the present play. There are moments of pathos, moments of tenderness, dramatic moments But there are also moments—many of them—when melodrama and sentimentality reduce everything to absurdity. The lines given the players at such moments would no doubt have been effective a half-century ago, but the first-night Boston audience applauded them derisively and hissed the villains.

* * *

The play is exceptionally slow in getting under way. The story is told in the flash-back style, with prologue and epilogue in a courtroom. The prologue is remarkably uneventful in fulfilling its expository duty; indeed the piece doesn't really get started until the second act, and then the unfolding of the tale is episodical rather than dramatic. Even the novel touch of making the heroine a deaf mute has its drawbacks dramatically, for much of the play is devoted to her instruction by the hero in sign language, a rather tedious business on the stage.

* * *

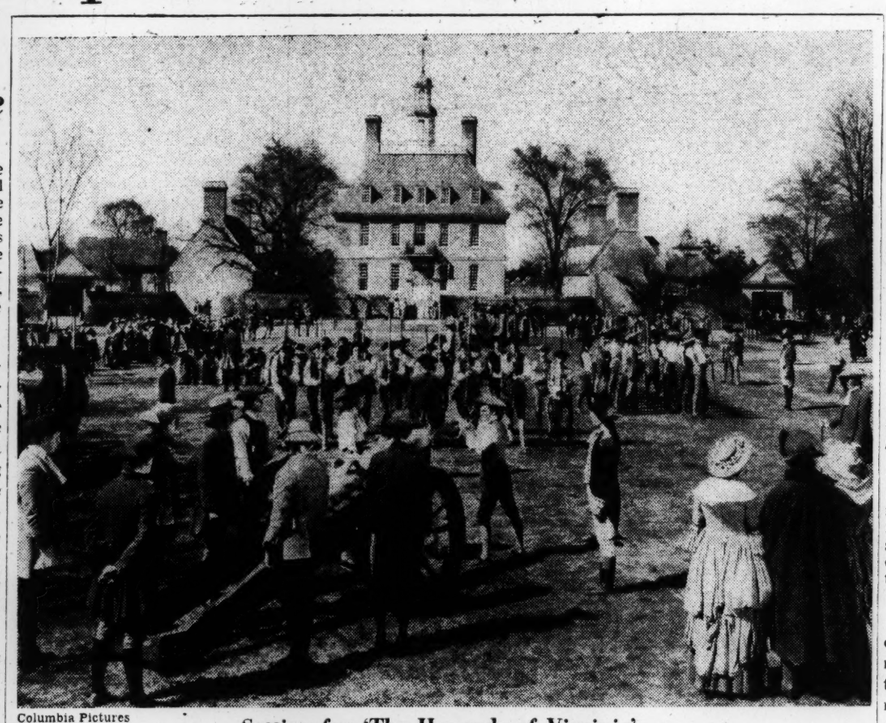
Helen Craig succeeded in conveying sympathetically the bewilderment, the sorrow, and the dawning joy of the heroine. She made very effective the scene at the final curtain, when, finding her voice for the first time, she speaks to her child. Horace McNally, personable and agreeable, could not quite make us believe in the hero. Louis Hector lent a mature skill to the portrayal of the harassed father, but he could not overcome the staginess of some of his lines.

The settings are pleasant. The play has some strong language which is perhaps appropriate to its setting in a remote community on Prince Edward Island, but which probably will be modified by the censor.

'Johnny Belinda'

Wilbur Theater, Boston—Beginning Sept. 9, 1940, Harry Wagstaff Gribble presents "Johnny Belinda," a new drama by Elmer Harris, settings by Frederick Fox, lighting by Feder, staged by Mr. Gribble. The cast:

Atty.-Gen. McKnight	Bram Nosse
Clerk of the Court	Blaney Harris
Defense Counsel McVail	William Chamber
The Judge	Henry Mowbray
Mountie	Beau Tilden
Matron	Vicky Delmar
Belinda McDonald	Helen Craig
Dr. Jack Davidson	Horace McNally
Mrs. Lutz	Leslie Bingham
Floyd McGuiggan	John Delmar
Fergus McGuiggan	Frank Delmar
Jimmy Dingwell	Ralph Cullinan
Mrs. McKee	Bertha Belmore
Grace Peters	Valentine Vernon
Lucky McCormick	Willard Parker
Stella Maguire	Jane Bancroft
Pacquet	Jules Epailly
Black MacDonald	Louis Hector
Maggie MacDonald	Claire Woodbury
Andy McPherson	Beau Tilden
Lizzie Gordon	Margaret Cherry
Reverand Tidmarsh	Jack Lynd



Columbia Pictures

Setting for 'The Howards of Virginia'

Williamsburg, Va., backgrounds for the Frank Lloyd production which will be shown shortly in Boston.

'Jupiter Laughs'

By John Beaufort

New York

Dr. A. J. Cronin, whose novels with medical backgrounds gave the cinema "The Citadel" and "Vigil in the Night," has written a play called "Jupiter Laughs." It opened last night with a brilliant performance at the Biltmore Theater..

The theme of Dr. Cronin's new work is concerned only secondarily with materia medica. The author's principal interest is to create a sordid background and environment out of which a brilliant but cynical young doctor shall rise to leave his test tubes of medical research for a more immediate service to mankind.

The transformation is inspired by a fellow doctor who sacrifices her life to save the young man's thesis. This young woman, Dr. Mary Murray, plans to become a medical missionary in China. Upon her engagement to Dr. Paul Venner, she surrenders her plans for the sake of his research. Her passing arouses a philosophical and mystical distrust of himself in the sensitive Dr. Venner which impels him to sacrifice fame and large emoluments to enter an obscure service.

One cannot help feeling that "Jupiter Laughs" would have been more profound and provocative had it been less melodramatic. Dr. Cronin's characters are of such two-dimensional proportions as to give no real feeling of growth or development. The hero's reformation, for instance, comes as a result rather of sheer emotional reaction than of philosophical reflection, "Jupiter Laughs" may serve the films better than it does the stage. In a film, the story could be given more variety and pace, and, in stressing the melodrama, the film could dispense with the need of a strong character theme.

Under Reginald Denham's deliberate and well planned direction, the cast contribute several performances which help establish and maintain the atmosphere of the play. Jessica Tandy gives real strength and character to the role of the girl—and not always with too much aid of the author. As Dr. Venner, Alexander Knox, who made such an excellent impression with his Friar Lawrence in the Olivier-Leigh "Romeo and Juliet" last spring, adds considerably to his reputation.

Even though this snarling, sensitive doctor may grow wearing, Mr. Knox persists in being an interesting fellow to watch. Reginald Mason, who plays the only kindly disposed male on the premises. makes the most of his enviable position with a masterful portrayal of an elderly doctor whose bitter personal tragedy has not hardened or soured him.

Edith Meiser, Philip Tonge, Nancy Sheridan, Charles Jordan, and Carl Harbord register various sorts of unpleasantness. Esther Mitchell has an appealing bit as the wife of a patient whom Dr. Venner loses, and Mary Orr makes Jennie one of those bright domestics who lend a cheer that is not at all unwelcome amid such gloomy surroundings. Raymond Sovey's single setting is spacious and institutional.

'Jupiter Laughs'

Drama in three acts by Dr. A. J. Cronin. Staged by Reginald Denham. Production designed by Raymond Sovey. Presented under the management of Bernard Klawans at the Biltmore Theater, beginning Sept. 9, with the following cast:

Dr. Richard Drewett	Reginald Mason
Dr. George Thorogood	Carl Harbord
Dr. Paul Venner	Alexander Knox
Matron, Fanny Leeming	Edith Meiser
Dr. Edgar Bragg	Philip Tonge
Dr. Mary Murray	Jessica Tandy
Jennie	Mary Orr
Gladys Bragg	Nancy Sheridan
Albert Chivers	Charles Jordan
Martha Foster	Esther Mitchell

'No Time for Comedy'

Warners announce Sept. 14 as the national release date of "No Time for Comedy," the screen version of S. N. Behrman's comedy. Rosalind Russell and James Stewart play the leading roles, supported by Charles Ruggles, Genevieve Tobin, and Alan Joslyn.

Final Week at Skowhegan

As the final offering of its fortieth season, the Lakewood Players at Skowhegan, Maine, will present through the week of Sept. 16 Noel Coward's hilarious modern comedy "Private Lives." Louise Campbell and Grant Mills will head a cast which includes Harriet MacGibbon, Don Terry, and Angela Jacobs.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Wednesday, Sept. 11

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.

7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."

7:30 p. m.—Harvard University series: talk.

11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program.

10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

10:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms." Herman.

10:30 p. m.—Aviation School.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Dances from Marosszek, by Kodaly; News in English; Traveler's News. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." A London Commentary on the News. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Lord Haw Haw. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.

Rome—9:40 p. m.—EIAR Symphony Orchestra. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio news-reel for North American listeners. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

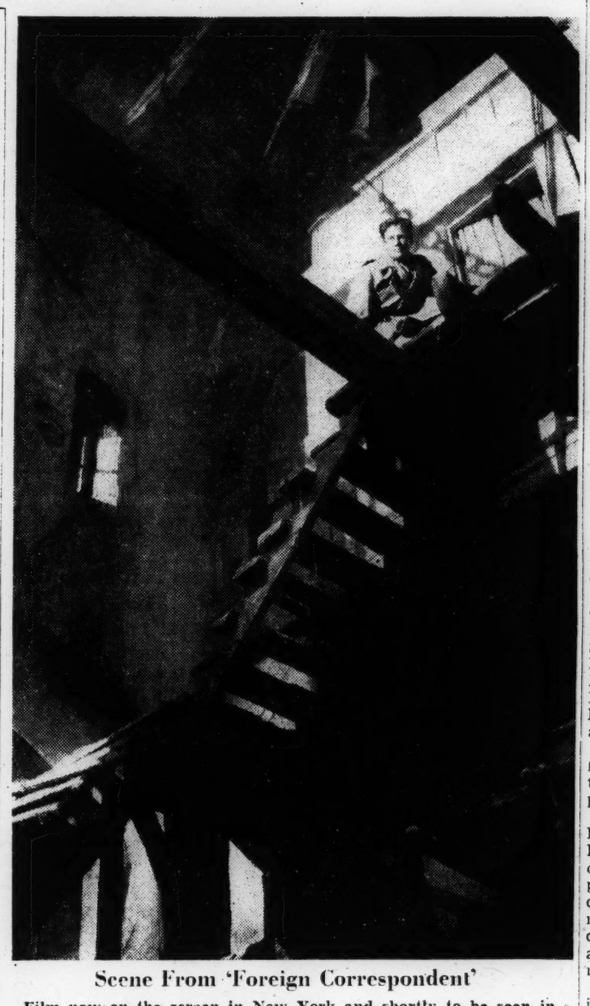
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Music from the Atlantic to the Pacific. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—11:30 p m.—News in English. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.

Tokyo—11:30 p. m.—From the Collection of Yone Noguchi's World. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.



Scene From 'Foreign Correspondent'

Film now on the screen in New York and shortly to be seen in Boston at the State and Orpheum

Massine Ballet Takes Lead

Contrary to previous announcements, Leonide Massine's Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, and not Col. W. De Basil's company, will open the ballet season in New York this fall, according to reports from New York.

Under this latest schedule, the Massine group will begin a three-weeks engagement on Oct. 14 at the Fifty-First Street Theater, formerly the Hollywood, and De Basil's so-called Original Ballet Russe will follow it at the same theater early in November.

* * *

American Common

This week the American Common, World's Fair, New York, will have the following dance programs:

Wednesday, 8:15 p. m. Favorite Dances of Many Countries, directed by Michael Herman, for the International Students' League Conference.

Thursday, 8 p. m., American Square Dance Night, Ed Durlacher calling and teaching the dances Al MacLeod's Orchestra.

Friday, 8:15 p. m. Favorite Dances of Many Countries, exhibited by dancers from folk dance groups, under direction of Michael Herman.

Saturday, 8 p. m. Swiss program, with Swiss Dance Group, Swiss Turnverein of the Bronx, and Musicians from the Swiss Pavilion.

Sunday, 2 p. m. Welsh Day program—Ancient Druid Ritual, Temple Chorus, and Women's Choir.

Sunday, 5:30 and 8:15 p. m. Armenian Day program—Armenian Folk Dance Society and the Armenian National Chorus, followed later in the evening by Armenian Open House on the Green.

* * *

Ballet Contest Still Open

Part Two of the competition held by the Ballet Guild in co-operation with the Ballet Foundation—that is, for music score—is still open, entries for the music section to be in by Nov. 15. The aawrd for this score is $500; the judges, Hugh Ross, Nicolas Nabokoff, and Walter Piston.

This score is to be written for the winning ballet, "Dream of Audubon," by Glenway Westcott, but it is not necessary to submit the intended score for the libretto. The judges will consider one previously composed work for orchestra and one or two works for solo instrument, voice, or chamber orchestra, as a basis of the contestant's aptitude for composing the new ballet score. The ballet is the property of Universal Art, Inc., owners of The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo.

The contest in stage design is postponed for the present

Staticless Radio Stirring Interest in FM Receivers

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Radio listeners who have been hearing glowing accounts during recent months about the new noise-free, high fidelity frequency modulation (FM) radiocasting are beginning to ask very practical questions about the new receivers for these programs now that the season has arrived for the announcement of new models by manufacturers and the great holiday at the end of the year looms up with its gift possibilities.

"Who's making FM receivers, what makes can you buy and how much do they cost" is the gist of most of these questions. And there is also the one which your correspondent has had to answer several times—"Is it worth my while to buy an FM set?"

Generally High

A report by the FM Broadcasters, Inc., the policy body of the new radiocasting group, shows that the radio manufacturers have been making hay while the art has been developing so that today there are some 14 manufacturers that are either making FM receivers or are planning to introduce them for sale this fall.

Scanning the price range of these new receivers one notes that they are generally higher scaled than the conventional receivers now in use. The prices range from a $40 adaptor to a top price around $600. The lower-priced adaptors are designed for use with standard receivers, thus converting them for FM reception by making use of their amplifying circuits and loudspeakers. Obviously, the use of adaptors is recommended only with the better types of conventional receivers. In other words, there is no point in picking up the fine programs that are available on FM and sending them through an inferior audio system.

The 14 manufacturers include Ansley, Emerson, Farnsworth, Freed-Eisemann, General Electric, Hallicrafters, Hammarlund, National, Philharmonic, Pilot, Scott, Stewart-Warner, Stromberg-Carlson and Zenith.

A survey of the available receivers shows that the "cream" of the current crop of FM receivers is represented by Scott and Stromberg-Carlson. Scott models begin at $250 and extend to $600 for receivers containing AM (standard radiocast), short wave and FM tuning. Stromberg-Carlson prices range from $70 for a plug-in converter to a period job containing remote control tuning, with AM (standard radiocast), short wave and FM.

Communication Work

Manufacturers of FM receivers for communication work are Hallicrafter, Hammarlund and National. These receivers, which are used by hams, in aircraft and general communications work, begin, according to the survey, in the $150 class. These receivers, of course, tune AM, short waves and FM.

In the lower priced receiver field is the noteworthy return of Freed-Eisemann (remember those old three-dial receivers) with a table set for $75 which may be used itself with a speaker, or, without a speaker, as an adaptor for a standard receiver. Another comparatively new entrant into FM is Farnsworth, which owns and controls valuable television patents. Lowest price of all to date is General Electric with an adaptor just under $50.

Noteworthy in the lower-priced field, also, is Pilot which lists sets running from $139.50 to $299.50. This company is reported to be concentrating all its efforts into its receivers rather than its cabinets. For those listeners who do not care greatly about the exterior of their sets or who wish to tuck their receivers out of sight, the Pilot is a commendable set.

As to whether FM sets are a worthwhile purchase is the news that plans for the establishment of a special frequency modulation network of stations on a nation-wide scale were formulated late in August in Chicago by a meeting of representative FM radiocasters. The proposed network might begin operation a year from this fall, it was declared at this meeting, with approximately 42 large FM stations capable of reaching a high percentage of the Nation's listening public.

The prospective purchaser, furthermore, is assured of at least one hour daily of programs on FM stations that will not be duplicated by any other station or network. FM stations, according to a regulation of the Federal Communications Commission, are required to present at least six hours each week of their own programs.

Fiedler in Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY, Sept. 10 (AP)—Arthur Fiedler, conductor of the Boston Pops Orchestra, will conduct the second half of a program to be broadcast over the Government radio station by Guatemala's 55-man concert orchestra beginning at 9 p. m. (8 p. m. E. S. T.) tonight.

The program of selections from Beethoven, Berlioz, and Haydn will be broadcast over shortwave station TGWA, operating on 9.650 kilocycles, for the benefit of listeners in the United States.

RKO Preparing Star Vehicles

Among those who will be starred in RKO Radio Features during the new season are Charles Laughton, Ginger Rogers, Carole Lombard, Ronald Colman, Jean Arthur, Charles Boyer, Cary Grant, Maureen O'Hara, Kay Francis, Anne Shirley, Richard Dix, Leon Errol, Lucille Ball, Lupe Velez, Jean Hersholt, Tim Holt, Anna Neagle, Kay Kyser and his Band, Peter Lorre, Gene Raymond, Desi Arnaz, and Buster Keaton.

Orson Welles is at work on his first production, in which he acts the title role as well as directs and produces. This is "Citizen Kane."

Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton will co-star in "They Knew What They Wanted," based on Sidney Howard's Pulitzer Prize play This is now before the cameras with Garson Kanin directing and Erich Pommer producing. In addition, Miss Lombard and Laughton will each star separately in two vehicles.

Ginger Rogers has the title role in Christopher Morley's "Kitty Foyle." She will also star in the picturization of the New York stage play, "Two On an Island."

Anna Neagle is slated for two musicals, "No, No, Nanette," with music by Vincent Youmans; and "Sunny," with a Jerome Kern score.

Jean Arthur will be starred in an original Norman Krasna story, "The Devil and Miss Jones."

Maureen O'Hara has two starring roles. She will appear with Gene Raymond in a musical, "They Met in Argentina"; and in the Harold Lloyd production, "Three Girls and a Gob."

Charles Boyer will be starred in two productions, "Ariane Pretends," to be directed by Anatole Litvak; and "The Pirate."

Ronald Colman is scheduled on the new program for at least one important feature.

Cary Grant will star in "Passport to Life," which Garson Kanin will direct.

Kay Francis is scheduled to appear in "Debutantes, Inc.," and "Little Men," a Towne and Baker production. Anne Shirley's starring pictures will include "I Married a Cheat" and "Anne's House of Dreams."

Kay Kyser and his Band will be in "You'll Find Out." Their first for this company was "That's Right, You're Wrong."

Leon Errol and Lupe Velez will co-star in a series of "Lord Epping" comedies.

From the radio come Lum and Abner to film "Dreaming Out Loud," with Frances Langford in the leading feminine role. The radio also provides "L'il Abner," a feature based on the Al Capp comic strip character.

Jean Hersholt will be seen in three films based on his Dr. Christian radio character.

George Abbott is producing and directing "Too Many Girls," based on his musical show, with Desi Arnaz, Lucille Ball, and Richard Carlson in leading roles.

Anniversary for Miss Durbin

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 10 (AP)—Four years ago today Deanna Durbin started work in her first movie. She feels, she says, somewhat in the position of a young woman at high school or college commencement, in a mood to review the four years just past, and to peer ahead:

"My biggest disappointment—the time I spent at M-G-M, just a name on a card. Every six months the business office went through the card file and called out the names of those who hadn't been used. There was nothing personal about it—they just checked up and found no director had called for me in six months, so out I went.

"I started out almost as bad at Universal. I made a terrible test for a part. Mr. Koster, the director, said, 'I'll quit before I use that girl in my picture.' But he must have needed his job—he didn't quit—and now he teases me about it.

"That first picture was 'Three Smart Girls.' My biggest thrill of these four years—and eight pictures—came in my second picture—the pleasure of working with Leopold Stokowski in '100 Men and a Girl.'"

What she misses most from the old days is the privilege of going about without being stared at.

Eighteen - year - old Deanna doesn't drink or smoke. She has a steady boy friend named Vaughan Paul. She recently learned to drive her sedan. Between times, she is studying the harp, but has no intention of competing with Hollywood's ace harpist, Anita Louise.

Selznick Organization

Selznick International Pictures, Inc., which produced "Gone With the Wind," is being liquidated Dissolution was unanimously voted at a recent board meeting because of present economic conditions brought about by the European war. Remaining producing and distribution contracts have been assumed by David O. Selznick Production, Inc., which was incorporated recently in California.

The new company has also taken over unfulfilled obligations of Selznick International, including a commitment to deliver two more pictures for release through United Artists, and including also its contracts with individual directors and players, among whom are Vivien Leigh, Ingrid Bergman, Joan Fontaine, Alfred Hitchcock, Robert Stevenson, Alan Marshal, and Hattie McDaniel.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Bees - Cincinnati Reds.	Oleander Male Quartet
3:15	Waltz music	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	first game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Baseball interviews	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Bees - Cincinnati Reds.	"Console Capers"
4:00	'Of Men and Books'	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	second game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"Tronical Tunes"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Bees - Cincinnati Reds.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Gold Coast Music"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	second game	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Bees - Cincinnati Reds.	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	second game	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Bees-Cincinnati Reds	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour"; records	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	"Five Star News"
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	"Dinner Dance"; talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	"25 Years Ago Today"	News Service	Speaker; sports
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports; pol. talk
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Edward Flynn	Political talk
7:15	"Harold Sullivan	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News Roundup	Political talk	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Musico"; song guessing	Concert Music	Timothy W. Murphy	"Let's Dance"
7:45	"Second Husband"	contest	H. V. Kaltenborn	Rep. Francis X. Coyne	"The Quintones"
8:00	"Court of Missing	Roy Shields' Revue	Ray Bloch's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams, news	"Around the Town"
8:15	Heirs"; interviews	Political talk	soloist; chorus	Timothy J. Murphy	"Around the Town"
8:30	"First Nighter";	"Information, Please";	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Serenade" recordings	"Around the Town"
8:45	dramatic sketch	questions and answers	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Thomas Dorgan, talk	"About Today"; drama
9:00	"We, the People";	"Musical Americana";	Frank Crumit and Julia	George A. Murray	"Variety Hour"
9:15	variety; music	soloists; orchestra	Sanderson's quiz	Mary J. Connolly	"Variety Hour"
9:30	"Professor Quiz"	"Studio Party"; tran-	"Meredith Willson's Mu-	"Laugh 'n' Swing Club"	"Variety Hour"
9:45	"Professor Quiz"	scriptions	sical Revue"	Thomas W. Burke	"Variety Hour"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or	Political talk	"Summer Pastime";	Raymond Gram Swing	"Five Star News"
10:15	Public Affairs	Political talk	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service	Dance Parade
10:30	William B. Bank-	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Political talk	Dance orchestra
10:45	head, talk	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	house"; variety	"Vagabond's Trail"	Dance orchestra
11:00	Weather; Sports	News; sports; weather	News Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"The Rhythm Five"
11:15	News; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30	Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	Duke Daley's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Club	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	Duke Daley's Orchestra	"Five Star News"

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	Recordings	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Musical news	Tony, Juanita and Buddy	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30	"Lover's Lane"	Headline News; music	"Portia Blake"; sketch	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45	"About Us"	Shopping Service	"Kate Hopkins"; sketch.	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Your Treat"	News; Mildred Carlson	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	News Service	"The Breakfast Club";	Variations; music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	WEEI Food Fair,	Don McNeill, m. c.; so-	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45	Bachelor's Children	loists; orchestra	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
10:00	"Kitty Kelly"; sk.	Billy Payne, songs	"The Man I Married"	New England Cupboard	"Organesque"
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"Midstream"; drama	"Melody Strings"	"Homespun Harmonies"
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Family Circle"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft"	You"
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	News Service	Request program
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life"; drama	"Singing Strings"	Request program
11:30	"Big Sister"; sketch	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss, Interview	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"The Guiding Light"	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program.	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Cowgirl Songstress	"Musical Roundup"	Women's Clubs News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills, house-	"The Johnson Family"	Margaret Porter, songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	Macdonald's Notebook"	hold talk	Sports Matinee	Religious program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	Hymns of All Churches.	News Service	Religious program
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"25 Years Ago Today"	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Light of the World"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	"Song Stylist"
3:15	Merry Minstrel Men	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Reds baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Reds baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00	Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"Melody Matinee"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Reds baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Recruiting program	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Reds baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Music; vocal duo	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time"	"Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama.	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores.
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Political talks; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	Lieut. Gov. Horace Cahill	News Service	Talk; Sport comment.
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment; Talk.
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Futlon Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Music
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek"	Paul Laval's Orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Let's Dance"
7:45	comedy drama	Paul Laval's Orchestra	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Uncle Jim's Ques-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	Gale Page, J. Ameche in	New England Town Meet-	"Fireside Time"
8:15	tion Bee	Kelley and speaker	"Promoting Priscilla"	ing of the Air: "Should	Musicale
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	We Feed a Nazi Con-	Variety program
8:45	drama; news	night"; drama	and the Westerners.	trolled Europe?"	Variety program
9:00	Star Theater;	Joseph Finnigan, talk	Abbott and Costello;	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	vocalists; orch.	John C. Carr, talk	comedy; music	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	cal Album"
9:30	Joseph Lee, talk	American Legion on Pa-	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Sheep and Goats Club";	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Music; talk	rade: Gov. Saltonstall	dramatic sketch	Richard Huey, m. c.	cal Album"
10:00	Glen Miller's Or.	Francis E. Kelley, politi-	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Public Affairs	cal talk	Musical Knowledge	News Service	S. Featherstone's Orch.
10:30	President Franklin	President Franklin D.	Kay Kyser's College of	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Mario Chandler's Orch.
10:45	D. Roosevelt	Roosevelt	Musical Knowledge	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:00	News; Sports	News; Sports; Weather	News Service	Phil Levant's Orchestra.	The Brass Hats
11:15	Weather; news	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	The Profit Trio	Victor Vincent's Orch.
11:30	Swing Club"	"Music You Want"	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Frank Gagen's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	"Swing Club"	"Music You Want"	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Frank Gagen's Orchestra	News Service

Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)

2ND WEEK! KEITH MEMORIAL
Laughter and Romance!
RONALD COLMAN · GINGER ROGERS
"LUCKY PARTNERS"
ARGENTINE NIGHTS
HIT THE RITZ BROS. · ANDREWS SISTERS
New Walt Disney · DONALD DUCK · Cartoon

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
Held Over—2nd Week
Wm. Powell · Myrna Loy
in "I LOVE YOU AGAIN"
And: "Blondie Has Servant Trouble"

BOSTON (STAGE

SHUBERT—Last 7 Times MAT. TOM W
ED WYNN
IN HIS NEW MUSICAL REVUE
BOYS & GIRLS TOGETHER
THE DeMARCOS · JANE Pickens · DAVE Apollon
NIGHTS: $1.10-$1.65-$2.20-$2.75-$3.30
MATS.: .55-$1.10-$1.65-$2.20-$2.75

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. and 6th Ave. Rockefeller Center
RONALD COLMAN · GINGER ROGERS
"LUCKY PARTNERS"
ON GREAT STAGE "CHARMS" produced by Florence Rogge. Symphony Orchestra.
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

Loretta Young · Melvyn Douglas,
'HE STAYED for BREAKFAST'
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
AIR COOLED ROXY Seventh Ave. and 50th St.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40 St. PEnn. 6-3540
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Air Conditioned
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

All-Stars Clash With Redskins at Fenway Tonight—Reds Have Improved Record

Game Has Many Attractions Along With Numerous Thrills

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

All-Star football games here in Boston have no bearing upon championships, but they do serve to partially satisfy the eager fan for a preview glimpse of his favorite sport. Tonight, at Fenway Park, weather permitting, the Eastern All-Stars, coached by Nils "Swede" Nelson, are scheduled to play their second annual game against the former Boston Redskins, now hailing Washington, D. C., as their home grounds.

Because these games are promoted as benefit affairs, and because this particular one is sponsored by the Crosscup-Pichon American Legion Post, there will be colorful attractions apart from the game itself. At 7:30 p. m., several well-known golfers, amateur and pro and one lady golfer, Rosamond Vahey, will compete in an informal hole-in-one attempt. After this, several promising drum majorettes will twirl batons for acclaim and prizes.

Connie Boswell to Sing

The game itself is scheduled to start at 8:30 and during the halftime period more entertainment will be offered. At that point Connie Boswell, internationally known singer, will render the song "God Bless America" accompanied by Bill Cunningham, local columnist, on the organ, with a background of display fireworks. After that drill teams of Legion posts will exhibit and bands will play followed with heavier fireworks.

Undoubtedly there will be plenty of fireworks in a football way. The All-Stars approach this game against the Redskins with nothing to lose and everything to gain. They will follow much the same system of play they adopted for the New York game and Coach Nelson has added a few plays of a deceptive and tricky nature both in the air and on the ground in the hopes of repeating the thriller of last year when the pros edged out the All-Stars here, 30 to 27.

Kept Smoothness

Nelson was in a happy mood yesterday during practice and while he takes the game seriously he is not driving these boys. He admitted that his collection of youngsters know all the football they need to know and he has simply kept them tuned to the smoothness they developed practicing for the New York affair and has coached them in the new plays.

The All-Stars won against the New York Giants, but two of the important players in that game will not be present tonight. Merle Condit, Carnegie Tech back, broke open the game immediately following a score by the Giants by running a kick-off more than 90 yards for a touchdown and John McLaughry, Brown star, who backed-up the All Star line magnificently. Practically all of the other players are present including the forward passers, Ed Boell of New York University, and Ronnie Cahill, Holy Cross ace. The latter completed six successive forward passes against the Giants.

Same Redskin Stars

Against the college group will be the back-bone of the team that won last year. The Redskins have changed slightly, but there are several known favorites such as Ernie Pinckert, Turk Edwards, Ed Justice, Millner, Malone and Barber. "Slinging" Sammy Baugh, famous forward passer of the Redskins, who did not play here last year, will be in there to match Boell and Cahill. The Redskins have already played games and are well prepared for this affair.

If the weather should be unfavorable, the game will be postponed until tomorrow night with the same time schedule in operation.

The probable lineups:

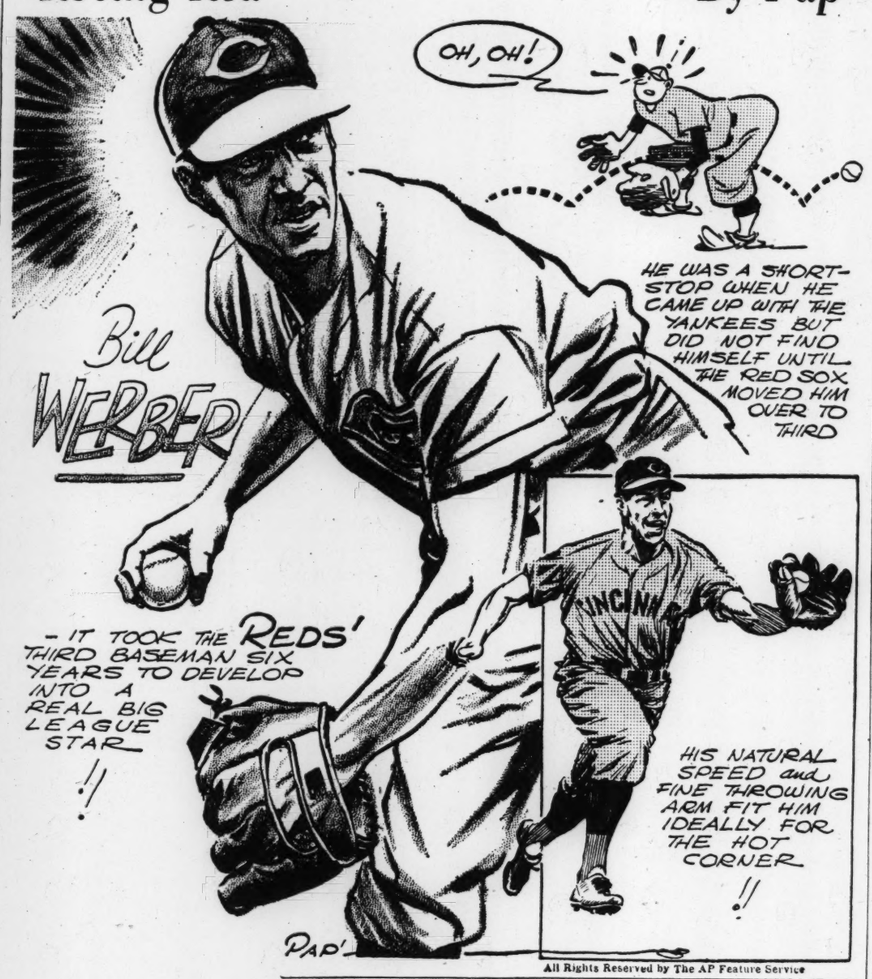
Redskins	Pos.	All-Stars
Millner	L.E.	Nash (Brown)
Edwards	L.T.	Obeck (Springfield)
Farman	L.G.	Manrodt (Brown)
Carroll	C.	Schmidt (Carnegie Tech)
Slivinski	R.G.	Sweeney (Columbia)
Barber	R.T.	Seabury (Yale)
Malone	R.E.	Stulgaitis (Columbia)
Pinckert	Q.B.	Boell (NYU)
Baugh	L.H.	Hutchinson (Dartm'th)
Justice	R.H.	Ananis (Boston Col.)
Krause	F.B.	Tranavitch (Rutgers)

Redskins' subs— Filchok, Irwin, Johnston, McChesney, Masterson, Meede, More, Morgan, Parks, Russell, Shugert, Stralka, Todd, Truner, Wilkin, Young, Andranko, Fisher, Hare, Hoffman, Seymour, Slagle, Sanford, Titchenal, Zimmerman.

All-Stars' subs — Gustafson (Pennsylvania), Harrison (Boston College), Haas (Missouri), Mawhinney (Brown), Kopcha (Chatanooga), Schwotzer (Boston College), Collins (Holy Cross) Quigg (Lafayette), Cahill (Holy Cross), Darmchray (Georgetown), Ickes (Penn. State), Cignetti (Boston College, Hammerstrom (Union).

Referee—W. D. Maginnes, Lehigh. Umpire—T. J. McCabe, Holy Cross. Head Linesman—G. C. Carens, Boston. Field Judge—J. W Mooney, Andover. Time of Game—7:30 (E. S. T.)

'Roving Red' —By Pap'


OH, OH!
HE WAS A SHORT-STOP WHEN HE CAME UP WITH THE YANKEES BUT DID NOT FIND HIMSELF UNTIL THE RED SOX MOVED HIM OVER TO THIRD
Bill WERBER
- IT TOOK THE REDS' THIRD BASEMAN SIX YEARS TO DEVELOP INTO A REAL BIG LEAGUE STAR !!
HIS NATURAL SPEED and FINE THROWING ARM FIT HIM IDEALLY FOR THE HOT CORNER !!
PAP'

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In a way, Manager Bill Mckechnie put himself on the spot last year when he paid $25,000 to the Athletics for Bill Werber after the rest of the American League clubs had waived on him. Any American league team could have had him for one-third the amount, the waiver price, that Cincinnati put on the line. Yet McKechnie was sure that Werber was the man he needed to round out his team and bring the pennant to the Reds.

Werber has been knocking around for some time—with the Yankees and the Red Sox—and was going through the motions of playing ball with the tail-end Athletics. When he found himself with the up and coming young team in Cincinnati he really blossomed out into a real big leaguer. He got the inspiration he needed and in return was able to act as an anchor for the young Red infield.

With Werber at third, the infield which had staggered through the 1938 season after making a few threatening gestures suddenly began working as an efficient unit and went on to give the Cincinnati fans the pennant they had been waiting for since 1919.

Werber started his career as a shortstop. He was worked at that spot by his coach at Duke and felt that he belonged there. As a rookie with the Yankees he made a bid for a regular shortstop job. When he was sent along to the Boston Red Sox, he continued to play the short field for a while. His frequent errors, though, prompted Manager Bucky Harris to buy Lyn Lary to replace him.

The Red Sox couldn't afford to do without Werber's lusty batting so he was placed at third base. It turned out to be a grand break for Bill because he found himself in the hot corner. In no time at all, he was far better as a third baseman than he had ever been as a shortstop. He found the hot corner duties much better suited to his abilities.

When McKechnie was shopping around for a third baseman he decided that Werber was the man he needed even though Bill was not rated too highly in his own league. It didn't take Bill long to prove that McKechnie's confidence in him was not misplaced.

—Pap'

Dearth of Linemen Again Provides Problems at Tufts

The prospective summation of the 1940 Tufts College football forces might be termed not so good, what with eligibility and graduation losses from a mediocre aggregation of a year ago, were it not for one experienced veteran of many seasons—Coach and Professor Lew Manly.

The serious mentor out Medford way who has handled the tutorial assignments of the gridiron classroom, aside from his economics instruction, somehow has made a habit of molding eleven "football players" out of an assortment of "would be" athletes. He not only calls these 11 a football team, because it takes that number to fill the requirements, but the boys generally look like a team.

Need Tackles

This typical task of Manly's once again faces the now hardened mentor. This year, it seems to be tackle candidates that he must unearth. Scholastic difficulty wiped out three regulars, his entire tackle ensemble, and Manly has begun the juggling act.

Yesterday, when he welcomed 24 candidates for the initial practice session of the season, Manly immediately opened the search for men to fill the gap. George C. Bournazos, last year's regular center, the only 200-pounder on the squad, was easily the first tryout. He has a tackle build, and his understudy, Elwood Richardson, a sophomore, gave such great promise in spring practice and on last fall's frosh aggregation that he is expected to take over the pivot position in his place.

Of course, Manly must find another tackle at least for starting purposes, and so the hunt goes further. Another freshman, George Mernick, an end, will be shifted to tackle, and for replacements, guards will have to learn double assignments.

Usually Produces

Should Manly finally develop a starting frontier, he will still be confronted with replacements. There is no sign of these much-needed shock troops, but somehow, somewhere, Manly usually produces.

The limited squad yesterday looked green in its first workout. Even the backfield, which has strength three-deep in striking contrast to the line, were hazy on running assignments, and the glue apparently had not been applied to fingers for pass receiving in the signal drills.

With but two weeks to go before the opening game with Bowdoin, Manly must develop this squad in quick fashion. Evidently, passing will major the Jumbo offensive, for Manly cannot hope too much from his limited frontier at present.

Captain at Right Wingback

This backfield strength is more all-round than it is brilliant. Headed by Washington "Jack" West, the Ridley Park, Pa., captain, who will take over the right wingback assignment, the scoring machine has such potential threats as Arthur Harrison, on the opposite wing, Murray Kenney, veteran blocker, and Robert Patterson at the spinning back.

All these veterans will be backed by Bob Rutter, of ball-carrying possibilities, Bruce Watkins, sophomore blocker, Bob Bisset, triple threat sophomore, George Curtis and Philip Finn.

A pair of capable veteran ends, Mark Hanabury and Humphrey Hosmer, along with Burt Lorett, guard, and Bournazos make up the veteran linemen.

Ends—Joseph Donovan, Wilmington; Mark Hanabury, Weymouth; Warren Price, Medford; Link Fogarty, Medford; Humphrey Hosmer, Concord.

Tackles—George Mernick, Arlington; David Pillman, Quincy; George Bournazos, Somerville.

Guards—Burt Lorett, Medford; William Mahoney, Cambridge; William Walsh, Peabody.

Center—Elwood Richardson, Lynn.

Backs—Capt. Washington West, Ridley Park, Penn.; Bruce Watkins, Manchester, Conn.; Robert Patterson, Medford; Samuel Moschella, East Boston; Murray Kenney, Somerville; John Manley, Medford; Philip Finn, Teanich, N. J.; Arthur Harrison, Norwood; Grant Curtis, Brockton; Ira Rowlson, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Robert Rutter, Waltham.

The schedule:
Sept. 28 at Bowdoin: Oct. 5, Middlebury; 12, Bates; 19, at Brown; 26 at Williams; Nov. 2, at Northeastern; 9, New Hampshire; 23, Mass. State.

Tigers Add Pitchers

DETROIT (AP)—The Detroit Tigers have bought pitchers Hal White and Leslie Cook from the Buffalo club of the International League, giving Lynn (Line Drive) Nelson, veteran righthander, to the Bisons in part payment. The cash sum was not made public. White won 14 games and lost four with Buffalo this season, while Cook won 14 and lost 10. Both are righthanders.

Eagles Face Heavy List Of Contests

By the Associated Press

The Boston College Eagles, who soared back into the major football stratosphere last season, will be bigger and better than ever. But their 1940 schedule will be even more so.

Young Frank Leahy, who performed well with the Eagles as a fledgling head coach, has learned so much about his charges since he and they returned from the Cotton Bowl that he does not hesitate in predicting that "our team should be better than last season."

Only Two Weak

But while Leahy has been analyzing the prowess of his 1940 squad, which is well dotted with All-America prospects, he also has been checking closely on its 10 opponents and he has decided that only two of them can be classified as weak.

That caused him to amend his pre-season statement by adding: "But even if we are stronger, our 1940 record may not be as good as 1939's."

Having relished their taste of post-season glory, for they regard the 6-3 setback from Clemson as a moral victory, the Eagles are determined to be high in the running for another Bowl game bid next December.

Can Disappear

Their hopes, however, can disappear very easily, for their second opponent is Tulane, on Sept. 28 in faraway New Orleans, and the Green Wave, which operated in the Sugar Bowl last year, threatens to roll in even more devastating fashion than last fall.

Leahy also will be called to prime his Notre Dame-type attackers for such powerful opponents as Temple, Idaho, Manhattan, Boston University, Georgetown, Auburn and Holy Cross. The only "breathers" on his list are the opening game with Centre and the fourth with little St. Anselm.

Need Breaks

But no football team ever dominated the national picture without a fair share of the breaks and if the Eagles can get them against Tulane, they have an excellent chance of winding up undefeated for the first time since 1928.

There are three sound reasons for rating them so high: (1) Seven of last year's starters against Holy Cross are available. (2) There are at least three capable replacements for each of the four vacancies. (3) Leahy's Notre Dame system is firmly established now.

To Tour Argentina

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Don McNeill, newly crowned national singles tennis champion, will head an invasion of South America next month if a financial agreement is reached with the Argentine Lawn Tennis Association.

Ed Moss, Secretary of the U. S. L. T. A. said today that Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., Frank Guernsey of Orlando, Fla., and Sarah Palfrey of Boston will accompany McNeill.

Plans call for the quartet to sail around the middle of October for Buenos Aires. The Argentine Association also is trying to arrange matches in Uruguay and Brazil, according to Moss.

Phils Buy Stewart

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Manager Doc Prothro of the Phillies, seeking to add punch to the National League tailenders, has purchased outright Walter Stewart, 20-year-old outfielder from the South Boston, Va., club of the Bi-State League.

Stewart appeared in the lineup for the first time Sunday. He got no hits in two trips to the plate in the second game against Boston. The young left fielder had been hitting the ball at a .371 clip for South Boston.

Sports Mirror

Five Years Ago
By the Associated Press

Bryan (Bitsy) Grant, Atlanta, upset Don Pudge, top-seeded American, in National singles quarter-finals, 6—4, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3.

Cincinnati Club Running Ahead of 1939 Schedule

BULLETIN

Today's doubleheader at the Beehive was postponed because of inclement weather. A twin bill is scheduled for tomorrow starting at 1:30.

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In this fast fading National League flag campaign, the Brooklyn Dodgers have offered stubborn resistance since the outset. The team managed by Lippy Leo Durocher refused to give up. Frankie Frisch has created a new spark within the Pittsburgh Pirates. After a slow beginning, the always-dangerous St. Louis Cardinals have come roaring out of the second division and seem certain to clinch a spot in the money. Yet, despite this fresh opposition, Bill McKechnie and his Cincinnati Reds are today in more secure command of the pennant situation than they were a year ago.

Prior to opening their Hive series with the Bees, the leading Redlegs had 84 victories and 47 defeats for a .641 percentage. This gave them a full seven-game advantage over the second-place Dodgers. Exactly 12 months ago this morning the senior circuit champions had 78 wins and 50 losses, which happens to be 4½ contests behind their present pace. Also, that 1939 club was a mere three engagements in front of the Cardinals.

Figures Puzzling

It is rather difficult to trace the seat of the improvement in statistics. For example, Frank McCormick is rolling slightly behind his 1939 pace in the batter's box, although he has driven home more runs. Ival Goodman is currently far behind his '39 gait, but Ernie Lombardi is well ahead. Junior Frey has slumped, yet Mike McCormick has arrived on the scene to take up the slack.

Both Paul Derringer and Bucky Walters are running behind their 1939 paces on the mound. A year ago Whitey Moore had a dozen triumphs. Today he is trailing that figure by several. However, an upward swing in the pitching department is detected in the names Junior Thompson and Jim Turner. Thompson should go to about 18 victories before the close of the race and he gathered only eight last season. Since his purchase from the Boston club, Turner has been a big help with his 11 decisions.

One-Run Games

Despite the fact that McKechnie contends the attack is not as robust as in 1939, the latest Cincinnati outfit has succeeded in holding off an inspired Brooklyn team through the heat of the summer. In the neat trick of winning games by a single run, the Reds are miles ahead of the field. Much of their success in this instance, of course, is traced to that great pitching and a sound defense.

How will the Reds fare in the approaching World Series, which probably will open at Cincinnati on Wednesday, Oct. 2? Regardless of statistics, they should be a better club in the classic, as most of the boys have profited by their 1939 fall experiences. Thompson and Walters figure to be steadier hurlers. The hitters should have more confidence.

Rival players seem unable to fight down a feeling that the Reds will finish second in the big series if the Yankees represent the American League. There can be little reason for this opinion. After all, the Yanks of '40 and the Yanks of '39 are not the same club, by a flock of homers and extra-base hits. However, National Leaguers also feel that if Cleveland or Detroit reaches the classic, McKechnie will be wearing the world crown before the second week in October.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Bees close their Hive series with the Reds tomorrow afternoon . . . The Cardinals, who are next in town, play a double-header on Thursday and singles Friday and Saturday . . . Regardless of what goes on in this vicinity, fans will watch the scoreboard and keep tuned to their favorite radio station for news of those crucial American League battles in the West . . . Bama Rowell and Chet Ross, who have slumped at bat in recent Bee games, express confidence that they will rally during this Hive series with the western clubs.

Barry Reports to Coach Dunn

The return of Ed Barry of Wellesley, varsity wingback last season, has answered another problem for Coach Jimmie Dunn at Northeastern. Barry and Ronny Tubbs of Hartford, Conn., will give the backfield the advantage of experience.

Barry reported yesterday weighing 188 pounds, exactly 18 more than he carried as a regular last fall. A hard summer of work and baseball has kept Ed in exceptional physical condition, so he should be all the more valuable this year with the extra weight.

Both Barry and Tubbs took make-up examinations and came through successfully, so Dunn will not worry about them further. Now that they are back for good, however, he can start arranging his backfield.

Tubbs played blocking back last year, but may be shifted to the spinning fullback post this fall. Ed Sakovitz of Framingham appears to be the other outstanding candidate for the berth.

Barry probably will be kept at wingback, where he will alternate with sophomore Ed Macfarland of Winthrop and Frannie Murray of Winchester. That will leave Phil Sheridan of Malden and Paul Cleary of Brookline for blocking back and Joe Dias of New Bedford and Jim Shea of Brighton at tailback.

Defenders to Meet S. Iglehart's Team

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 10 (AP)—Bostwick Field, defending champion, meets Stewart Iglehart's Great Neck team today in the first semifinal match of the National open polo championship at the Meadow Brook Club.

Pete Bostwick's team has undergone considerable revision since its 1939 victory but it still was good enough to overcome a stubbornly resisting Westbury quartet, 8—5, in the first tournament game last Saturday. Great Neck will make its first tournament appearance. The other team for next Sunday's final will be decided tomorrow when Aknusti, which includes Elbridge and Bobby Gerry, two members of last year's winning quartet, meets Gulf Stream.

Bostwick Field will line up with Stephen (Laddie) Sanford, Bostwick, Charley von Stade and Billy Post, in order, while G. H. Mead, Jr., Peter Grace, Iglehart and Bobby Strawbridge form the Great Neck team.

It Can Happen

JACKSON, Ga. (AP)—George Guy of Greenville, S. C., whirled his tiny outboard craft into the last turn of the final lap of the Class C races on Jackson Lake when—

The boat hit a wave and turned completely over.

Guy was tossed five or six feet in the air.

The boat righted itself and Guy fell back into it in a correct position.

Stunned and startled, but driving by instinct, the South Carolinian pulled the machine back into the course, raced his motor and finished second in the race yesterday.

Claude Smith of Atlanta won.

Jack Russell Dropped

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Cardinals have announced the unconditional release of pitcher Jack Russell, who was signed as a free agent last spring.

The Cardinals also have purchased four players from their Houston club for delivery next spring. They are Howard Krist, Henry Nowak and Max Surkont, all right-handed pitchers, and John Wrostek, an outfielder.

Too Good for Bobby

TORONTO (CP)—Bill Kerr and Gordie Brydson, Toronto golf professionals, proved too formidable a combination and defeated Bobby Jones of Atlanta, Ga., and Bob Gray, Toronto Scarborough professional, 2 and 1, in a Canadian Red Cross benefit best-ball match recently.

Kerr, pro at the Toronto Hunt Club, set the scoring pace with a par 70 over the St. Andrew's course. Jones, who has held all the world's major golf titles, and Brydson, each had 71. Gray shot a 76.

Jones was two over par for the outward nine. Incoming, he was one stroke below par with birdies at the long 12th hole and at the 18th for a 34.

The attraction drew a gallery of more than 1,200.

N. E. Football Briefs

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 10 (AP)—Dartmouth officially opened its 1940 football campaign yesterday when Coach Earl Blaik greeted 44 candidates who had been selected for a week's training previous to the opening of college. Only John Highmark, letterman at guard, was among the missing, but he was expected to be here tomorrow.

Already one major change has been made, for today Maurice Dampier, 200-pound center on last year's undefeated freshman team, was shifted to the blocking back position. Ever since Harry Gates departed from the team two years ago, this position has been weak.

* * *

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 10 (AP)—Providence College started football practice yesterday with 39 candidates reporting to Coach Hugh Devore. Only seven of the squad are seniors.

The Friars have problems at fullback and center but otherwise the situation is brighter than it was a year ago. Double drills will be held daily for a week.

* * *

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Sept. 10 (AP)—After drawing equipment and submitting to examinations, a squad of 39 players opened Middlebury's football season yesterday by running through a light workout.

Coach Ben Beck excused his players after putting them through limbering-up exercises which, he explained, were designed to get them in shape for the rugged sessions he has scheduled for the rest of the week.

* * *

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 10 (AP)—Brown's 1940 football practice opened here yesterday on a rain-soaked field as 37 candidates reported to Head Coach Tuss McLaughry.

Their practice on the gridiron came in the afternoon following a turn-out at the gymnasium in the morning for the issuing of uniforms and other organization details.

The backs went immediately to ball-handling with skeleton backfields in operation. One was composed of Hal Detwiler, John O'Leary, Ernie Savignano and Dick High. Another foursome was headed by Captain Duesing.

Linemen worked on fundamentals under the direction of Denny Myers and the ends stressed footwork. The following candidates reported:

Eggert, High, Karafotias, Priestly, Savignano, Soloway, Haweeli, Crooker, Corsine, Delaney, Ashley, Pilote, Don MacAusland, Dave MacAusland, Israel, Laudati, Gregory, Kidney, Rutherford, Boyan, Miller, Fidler, Russell, Lohr, Coughlin, Duesing, Joyce, Milner, Dane, Saunders, Prizer, V. Sheehen, Marsolini, Occhiello, O'Leary, Detwiler, W. Sheehan.

* * *

SRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 10 (AP)—Only five lettermen were among the 46 candidates who reported to Head Coach Paul Stagg yesterday for Springfield College's initial football practice.

Among the missing were Dick Walker, veteran blocking back, who is ineligible, and Dave Grinnell, one of Stagg's most effective 1939 ball-carriers, who has quit college to enter business in Hartford, Conn. The available veterans were Captain Don Grant, John Turner, Paul Rose, Ben Hargrave and Sam Schiffer.

* * *

DURHAM, N. H., Sept. 10 (AP)—Harold Hall, the University of New Hampshire's star triple-threat halfback, is growing out of the "midget" class—but he's got a long way to go.

The North Attleboro, Mass., youth reported for football practice today 12 pounds heavier than a year ago—tipping the scales at just 152. As a sophomore, Hall averaged better than three yards each time he carried the ball.

Amateur Baseball

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 10 (AP)—Eight teams remained in the National Amateur Baseball Federation's annual tournament today with Pittsburgh holding the favorite role after its third straight victory.

Pittsburgh edged Frostburg, Md., 8 to 7 yesterday.

Waterbury, Conn., and Dearborn, Mich., each has won two games, while second defeats eliminated Cleveland, Ohio, Memphis, Tenn., Fort Wayne, Ind., and New York yesterday.

Paced by Catcher Prost's three-run triple, Dayton, Ohio, booted Fort Wayne fro m the tourney, 12 to 1.

Detroit, once defeated by Pittsburgh, eliminated Cleveland, 8 to 6, while Barberton, Ohio, sent New York out with a 3-to-0 victory behind the two-hit hurling of John Pavkov.

Memphis was eliminated by Acipco of the Birmingham district, 1 to 3.

Fourth-round pairings:

Royal Oak, Mich., vs. Frostburg, Md.
Washington vs. Dayton.
Barberton, Ohio, vs. Waterbury, Conn.
Detroit vs. Acipco (Birmingham).
Pittsburgh vs Dearborn.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

St. Louis at New York postponed.
Chicago at Brooklyn postponed.
Cincinnati at Boston postponed.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

American League

New York at Cleveland.
Boston at Detroit.
Washington at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Tomorrow

American League

Washington at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Detroit.
New York at Cleveland.

National League

Chicago at Brooklyn (2 games).
Cincinnati at Boston (2 games).
St. Louis at New York (2 games).
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia

Hockey Meeting

MONTREAL, Sept. 10 (CP)—President Frank Calder of the National Hockey League announced the League's semi-annual meeting will be held in New York Thursday.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD
DOUBLEHEADER TOMORROW AT 1:30
BEES vs. CINCINNATI
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 3195

Ready to Face Washington Redskins

Eastern College All-Stars who play the pros at Fenway Park tonight: Left to right (front row), Stulgaitis (Columbia), Seabury (Yale), Sweeney (Columbia), Schmidt (Carnegie Tech), Manrodt (Brown), Ovect (Springfield), and Nash (Brown). Back row: Ananis (Boston College), Tranavich (Rutgers), Swede Nelson (coach), Boell (New York University), and Hutchinson (Dartmouth).

Boston Pitching

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Tobin	12	4	3	.571
Salvo	18	9	7	.563
Errickson	31	11	10	.524
Sullivan	31	9	12	.429
Strincevich	27	4	6	.400
Javery	25	2	3	.400
Posedel	32	11	17	.393
Piechota	19	2	4	.333
Coffman	28	1	5	.167

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Terry	4	1	0	1.000
Johnson	14	5	2	.714
Heving	35	10	5	.667
Wilson	36	9	5	.643
Grove	19	6	4	.600
Dickman	33	8	6	.571
Hash	32	7	6	.538
Galehouse	23	6	6	.500
Bagby	33	9	14	.391
Ostermueller	26	4	8	.333
Fleming	6	0	1	.000

Today a Year Ago
By the Associated Press

Joe Hunt eliminated Jack Crawford, Australia, 6—1, 3—6, 4—6, 6—1, 7—5, in third round of national tennis championships.

Boston Batting

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Rowell	113	416	131	.315
Cooney	97	331	102	.308
Ross	131	512	148	.289
Moore	96	328	93	.284
Miller	132	500	138	.276
Sisti	109	420	101	.240
Hassett	113	432	100	.231
Glossop	74	207	45	.217
Masi	62	148	27	.196
Berres	89	224	43	.192
Andrews	18	32	6	.188
Wietelmann	26	16	2	.125
Wilborn	1	2	0	.000

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Carey	28	37	14	.378
Williams	124	480	164	.342
Finney	120	507	165	.325
Foxx	125	448	139	.310
Cramer	133	585	181	.309
Di Maggio	88	330	98	.297
Doerr	131	515	151	.293
Cronin	132	485	137	.282
Gelbert	37	117	33	.282
Tabor	110	424	119	.280
Peacock	55	110	30	.273
Spence	43	63	17	.270
Owen	20	57	12	.211
Desautels	59	183	88	.200
Glenn	21	47	6	.128

Cleveland Abandons Lead to Detroit—Cincinnati Golfer Surprises With a 70

Baseball Watches Series Between Yanks, Indians

By the Associated Press

A battle royal for the American League pennant brought the four foremost teams into a finish fight today, but the collapsible Cleveland Indians couldn't wait.

They folded their tent yesterday and abandoned the lead to Detroit by dropping a 2-1 decision to the Chicago White Sox.

While all the other clubs in the circuit were idle, the Indians undertook to gain an edge over their rivals by playing their "Cousins," from whom they had won 16 out of 21 previous games. But Lefty Thornton Lee smothered them with four-hit pitching.

Detroit Leads

This was the seventh setback in eight games and forced the Indians out of first place for the first time since August 11, leaving the clubs lined up like this:

Team	Won	Lost	Pct	Games Behind	To Play
Detroit	77	55	.555		20
Cleveland	76	55	.551	½	21
New York	75	55	.568	1	22
Boston	72	62	.537	5	20

The fortunes of all four contenders were bound up in this week's schedule, which called for Cleveland to face the red hot Yankees in a two-game series today and tomorrow, while the Detroit Tigers were defending their lair against the Red Sox. Then Thursday the world champions were down to start a three-game series in Detroit, while Boston's still-ambitious Sox open a similar series against the Tribe.

Feller Starts

The Indians planned to lead with their ace, Bobby Feller, in an effort to stop the surge of the Yanks, who had won 17 of their last 21 games. If he couldn't, then Cleveland's chances were at the vanishing point.

The loss to Chicago yesterday was a blow in itself. On the record the Indians had a right to expect to win. But the White Sox got to Harry Eisenstat in the fourth for three singles that loaded the bases and unsettled him so much he forced in a run with a walk. Then in the seventh Skeeter Webb doubled and Mike Kreevich singled for the other tally.

Lee Effective

Until this point Lee had allowed only one hit and two were out in the seventh before Jeff Heath singled and Ray Mack doubled for Cleveland's only run.

There was a single game in the National League, too, the New York Giants battering the Brooklyn Dodgers 7-4. Hal Schumacher was cuffed for three runs in the first inning by the Dodgers, but then he tightened up to pitch seven scoreless innings while his mates pounded three Brooklyn pitchers for 14 hits and a victory.

Intersectional games were on schedule in both leagues today as the western clubs of the National League started their last circuit of the East and the American League spotlight was turned westward.

Experts Pick Southern Cal To Top Heap, Come December

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Pacific Coast grid experts (unbiased) have it all figured out. The University of Southern California Trojans will again be at the top of the heap, come December.

That is the essence of their forecast for the coming football season, but they put a prop under that well-known limb when they add that just in case the Trojans don't take all the marbles they will put in a mighty strong bid.

Headman Howard Jones, going into his 16th year as the S. C. football mentor, is even beginning to feel happier about their prospects.

Teams from Washington, U. C. L. A., Oregon State, Oregon, California, and Stanford are said to be strong aggregations and are definite threats for the Trojans to hurdle. The only other games on their schedule are with Notre Dame and Washington State, so it's evident that it will not be a landslide season for the Jones men.

★ ★ ★

The spotlight of the sports week in Hollywood turned to the Ice Follies of 1941, which had its world premiere last week end at the Pan Pacific Auditorium.

This skating extravaganza, starring Bess Ehrhardt and Roy Shipstad, was hailed as the most thrilling yet in the Follies' five-year history.

Miss Ehrhardt made her debut as a singer in this show, warbling one of three original songs written for it.

As usual, Eddie Shipstad and Oscar Johnson excel in comedy sequences, all new and different.

In all, 60 expert skaters twirl, glide, and leap over the ice in a definitely commendable show.

★ ★ ★

Exhibition matches will be eliminated in favor of team games in the 14th annual Pacific Southwest Tennis Tournament which opens Sept. 13 at the Los Angeles Tennis Club.

Inasmuch as the war has forced the cancellation of the Wimbledon and Davis Cup matches, the Pacific Southwest looms as the second most important tournament in the nation.

Team matches will bring together a picked team of Californians and the best players from all parts of the country.

Errol Flynn and Gilbert Roland will represent the film colony in the California all-star team. Others on it will be Frank Kovacs, Ted Schroeder, Jack Kramer, Jack Tidball, Ted Olewine, and Owen Anderson. Among those on the Eastern team will be Bobby Riggs, Don McNeill, Frankie Parker, Henry Prusoff, and Gardnar Mulloy.

The tourney will end Sept. 22.

★ ★ ★

With a great exhibition of driving skill, Ed Haddad led all the way last week to win the 60-lap midget auto headliner at Hollywood's Gilmore oval.

However, the plaudits of the crowd went to Roy Russing who worked his way through a crowded field from last place to third position, close behind Johnny McDowell.

Adding still more interest to the Russing feat was the knowledge that he was piloting the mighty midget of Rex Mays, now the national automobile racing champion, as a tryout for Mays' entry in the Gilmore races this week.

★ ★ ★

It isn't that the Hollywood baseball team doesn't particularly like Los Angeles' Lou Novikoff, mighty slugger, but he does seem to be the fly in their porridge.

The Angels are a poor second in the Coast League standings, with the Stars trying valiantly to get out of sixth position, but Novikoff seems to obstruct their path all too frequently when they meet.

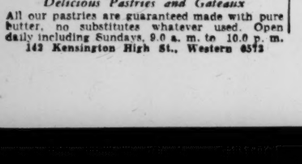
In a recent "civil war" game at Wrigley Field, the "Mad Russian" came through with two home runs and a triple, completely demoralizing the Twinks.

Novikoff, incidentally, has clouted out 36 round trips this season and is far out in front of all other Coast players in batting averages.

The ability of Babe Herman to produce results in tight spots was one of the main reasons for his being selected this week by fans as the most popular Hollywood player.

★ ★ ★

Putt Shots: A regular wild-west entertainment will be presented between chukkers of the Will Rogers Memorial Polo Game Sept. 14 at the Rogers Ranch in the Santa Monica Mountains, according to Mrs. Liz Whitney, a member of the committee. The event is sponsored by the Beverly Hills Red Cross. . . . The Roller Derby, in progress for several weeks at the Olympic Auditorium ended with Los Angeles defeating Oakland 315-313. It was a nip-and-tuck battle from start to finish. . . . Pat O'Brien, film star and former gridder at Marquette was presented the Helms' Athletic Foundation trophy as the man contributing most to the spiritual upbuilding of athletes this year. The award was made in recognition of his portrayal of Knute Rockne in the forthcoming Warner Brothers picture.



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Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 9

International League

Syracuse 9-1, Jersey City 8-2. Only games.

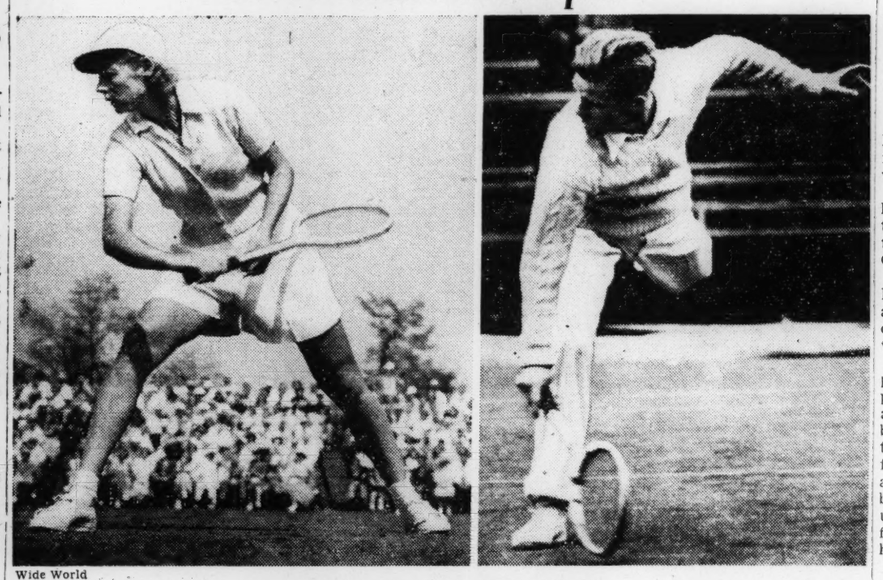
American Association

Indianapolis 13, Toledo 3.
Louisville 4, Columbus 0.
Kansas City 8, St. Paul 4.
Milwaukee-Minneapolis, cold.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 10-6, Hollywood 3-1.
Oakland 11-3, San Francisco 3-7.
Only games.

U. S. Court Champions



Wide World

Alice Marble and Don McNeill

Miss Marble beat Helen Hull Jacobs, 6—2, 6—3, in the final while McNeill had to come from behind to dethrone Bobby Riggs, 4—6, 6—8, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5, at Forest Hills, N. Y.

Siftings

When the University of Michigan football team goes to Berkeley, Calif., to play the University of California Sept. 28, it will go in airplanes. This will be the first time a Michigan team has used this kind of transportation. . . . Tom Riggs, captain of the Illinois varsity football team, has been at the Camp Custer training camp as a second lieutenant in the University R. O. T. C.

★ ★ ★

Improvements have meen made this summer in the University of Iowa press box which seats 168 workers. . . . This will be Fielding H. Yost's last year as athletic director at the University of Michigan as he will be automatically retired at the end of 1941.

★ ★ ★

Ray Barbuti, the famous Syracuse varsity runner who won the 400-meter dash in the Olympic Games of 1928, has been approved as an official by the coaches of the National Professional Football League. . . . The most unique exhibit in the Academy of sport at the New York World's Fair is a bracelet owned by Mrs. Lou Gehrig. It is made up of Yankee rings won by the former Yankee "Iron" man in World Series and all-Star games.

★ ★ ★

University of Florida has this fall joined the ranks of those college elevens using the Notre Dame system as Tom Lieb will be its head coach. He was assistant to Knute Rockne and also played for Notre Dame. . . . Veterans of the World War and members of the auxiliaries of their organizations have been invited to attend the Bradley- Illinois football game at Urbana, Oct. 5.

★ ★ ★

The Citadel varsity football team will play its opening game with Erskine College at Charleston, N. C., at night, Oct. 4. . . . Smiling Larry Kelley of Yale football fame is serving his fourth year as head football coach at Peddie School. . . . Wisconsin held a state-wide tennis tournament for Juniors and Boys this summer. Qualifying tournaments were held in 62 towns with 5,921 players taking part. There were 21,562 spectators.

Late Bulletins

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10 (AP)—Morton and Walker Cooper may do a brother act in the St. Louis Cardinals' battery next year.

Purchase of six players, including Walker Cooper, 6ft. 3in. catcher with Columbus, whose brother, Morton, is a starting hurler for the Redbirds, was announced by the Cardinal office today.

Young Cooper once before caught his brother when they were playing together at Houston in the Texas League.

★ ★ ★

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 (AP)—Bob Kellogg, fleet halfback who starred for Tulane last season, was signed today by the Chicago Cardinals of the National Professional Football League. Kellogg, who lives at Monroe, Ala., was a standout performer against Texas A. and M. in the 1939 Sugar Bowl game and saw lengthy service with the college All-Stars against the Green Bay Packers two weeks ago.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Thornton Lee, White Sox—Held Indians to four hits for 2-1 triumph.

Hal Schumacher and Mel Ott, Giants—Former steadied after giving three runs in first inning to pitch victory over Dodgers with help of Ott, who led 14-hit offensive.

Packers Release Three

GREEN BAY, Wis. (AP)—Coach E. L. (Curly) Lambeau of the Green Bay Packers, National Professional Football League champions, have announced the suspension of Fullback Frank Balasz and the outright release of Jim Gillette, former Virginia halfback; Connie Mack Berry, end from North Carolina State, and Jimmy Lawrence, Texas Christian back.

Johnny Blood was released to the Kenosha Cardinals, where he will play and assist in coaching.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Bonham Factor in Yankee Drive

With five victories in six starts and four in a row, Ernie "Tiny" Bonham looms as a vital spark in this late drive of the Yankees. The Kansas City rookie came along at a time when Joe McCarthy's mound staff needed a steadying influence—another nine-inning man who had a reasonable chance to beat the opposition, and the big right-hander has filled the need beyond the fondest expectations of the rotund manager.

Bonham impresses you as the sort of fellow who will be around the American League for quite a spell. McCarthy could not have called him in at a more critical stage of the pennant race. The Yankees were floundering and in danger of settling into a permanent second division berth.

Started At Once

Their chances of winning that fifth straight flag were fading as rapidly as a summer tan. The club was not hitting with its customary power. Further, McCarthy threw the recruit into an immediate starting post, instead of giving him a period of seasoning in the bull pen. And Ernie came through with flying colors.

Actually, Bonham's value cannot be measured in games won and lost. It goes to greater length. There is no doubt that his successful arrival in the American League lifted much pressure from the other members of the New York staff. McCarthy could give such regulars as Red Ruffing and Rube Russo an extra day of rest after a hard game. Joe was able to stop throwing a below-par Gomez into the heat of the race. Now that the Yanks no longer are hitting home runs in clusters, they will ride high or fail with their pitching. And if the hurling pulls them through this crucial western trip, the rookie from Kansas City will deserve a hand.

Loses to Red Sox

The Bonham record shows a pair of triumphs over Washington and one each over the Tigers, White Sox and Athletics. He held the Senators to seven hits and one run the first time out, and gave them a four-hit whitewashing the second. He limited the Chicagos and Athletics to five hits apiece, and the Tigers to eight. His lone setback came from the Red Sox at Fenway Park, where his confidence must have been shattered by that short barrier in left field.

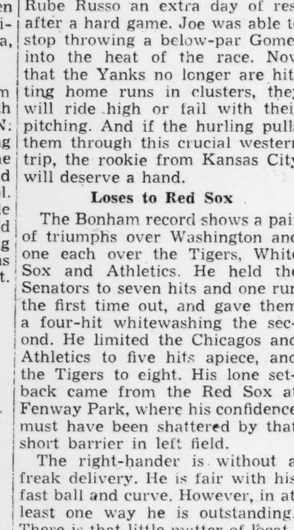
The right-hander is without a freak delivery. He is fair with his fast ball and curve. However, in at least one way he is outstanding. There is that little matter of locating the plate. In those five games he has won, Tiny compiled a grand total of exactly one base on balls. Remember, this is his first crack at big time ball—and only one pass in 45 innings. Any pitcher who can get balls over the plate with such consistency, providing they are not too good, is not going to beat himself very often.

Went to Camp

Bonham went to St. Petersburg this spring, but there was so much excitement surrounding the heroes who had annexed a fourth straight pennant and world championship the previous fall, few knew that Tiny was in uniform. Being a big fellow and slow moving by nature, he impressed some of the touring scribes as lazy. And they wrote as much in their stories. When the Yanks moved North and approached the opening of the flag race, he was shipped off to Kansas City.

The day Bonham appeared against the Red Sox, the Boston players did not seem to know much about him. One said he was fairly fast. Another disagreed. Somebody suggested that his curve was not good enough. Someone else suggested that it might be very good. However, they all agreed that he would not waste many pitches, and—what a lot of pitchers consider more important—he could hit. Ted Williams predicted that Tiny would win a couple of games with his bat. Well, he already has beaten the Senators with a base hit.

As Bonham worked against Washington last Thursday, he was ready today when the Yanks opened that big series at Cleveland, and should be ready for at least two more turns before the club returns to the East.



By a Staff Photographer

Ernie Bonham

Eastern League Play-Off

(11 innings at Hartford)
Hartford 4, Scranton 2.

Alice Marble Repeats, Don McNeill Wins

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP) — Bobby Riggs was greater in defeat today than he ever was in victory.

The little fellow had just seen his most prized possession, the National Singles tennis championship trophy, handed to Don McNeill of Oklahoma City.

All afternoon yesterday the gallery of 7,500 at Forest Hills had applauded wildly when Don came off with a fine shot and only mildly when Bobby did.

He hadn't been a popular champion and he knew it. So when the presentation ceremony was over, and Don was surrounded with back-slapping pats, Bobby walked through the gathering dusk way from the crowded press marquee, across the court on which he had been beaten, to a dressing room under the stands—and for the first time he was the popular kid he should be.

Applause Burst

The crowd gave him a sincere burst of prolonged applause, partly because he had been beaten but more because they knew that in the past year of his reign he hadn't been treated as a champion should. And heart-sick as he was, he walked off in that Charley Chaplin manner of his with a big grin on his face.

McNeill should be a popular champion, for the forcing, dashing style of game he played yesterday in knocking Bobby off his throne, by scores of 4—6, 6—8, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5, is bound to be more popular than Riggs' purely defensive style.

Don may not have all the color in the world, but he has a lot of tennis sense, and he will make a show of it, as he did yesterday. McNeill thought he was beaten after two sets but said he decided "to throw caution to the winds—and came out all right."

Old Rivalry

The meeting was no new experience for either of the finalists. Their rivalry began back in the junior division in 1935, and has grown more serious with the passing years In the only meeting of their last six on grass—at Rye, N. Y., in the Eastern Grass Courts—Bobby won. Otherwise they were even-stephen in their last meeting.

Teamed with McNeill on the American tennis throne is another exponent of slam-bang tennis, blonde Alice Marble of Los Angeles. Making good her bid for her third straight national title—and the fourth in her brilliant career—she shelled Helen Hull Jacobs off the center court with a blazing 6—2, 6—3 beating. It was the eighth time at Forest Hills that Miss Jacobs had tried for the brightest bauble in the net world—and the fourth time she had missed it.

From 1932-35 Helen was champion—but those days, as Alice Marble showed her conclusively yesterday—are gone forever.

Tulane Coach Not Optimistic Regarding Gridiron Chances

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10 (AP)—Outside Tulane Stadium the sun was shining brightly, but inside "Red" Dawson was spinning some of his most opaque clouds of gloom.

"If we win half our games," the Green Wave's head coach said, "we'll have a successful season.

"In the final analysis we'll have a very green and willing team facing the toughest schedule a Tulane team ever had."

Turn back the newspaper files just about a year and you'll find this same Red Dawson declaring: "Nothing like a Bowl team—nobody looks anything like an All-American."

Red ate his words after Tulane was invited to the Sugar Bowl and Harley McCollum made All-America tackle. He enjoyed the meal thoroughly.

This might indicate his well-known wailings are subject to discount; but even the most enthusiastic alumnus, considering the facts, would have to admit Red isn't crying "wolf" this time.

The wave does face what might well be the most imposing array of foes any southern squad ever tackled.

It opens here Sept. 28 against Boston College, and on successive Saturdays faces Auburn here, Fordham at New York, Rice here, North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Clemson here, Alabama at Birmingham, Georgia here, Louisiana Normal here, and Louisiana State here.

Notre Dame and Cornell might play such a schedule, up in the cold nawth where it takes three quarters of a game to work up a sweat. But down here it is different. A man will frequently lose 15 pounds or more during a game.

Tulane went unbeaten through a season almost as tough last year, but had two teams of almost equal strength to alternate at the quarters—practically all the men had had plenty of experience Exactly half the first 22 men are gone, including six starters. McCollum and Bob Kellogg, all-conference halfback and principal offensive threat, are among them.

"We are badly in need of reserve strength," said Red. "We are breaking in a lot of new men. We won't be satisfied to win half our games—everybody likes to win 'em all—but if we do, it will indicate we're about equal to the average team we face—and we face nine good teams."

Tulane can put a topnotch first team on the field, and has three left halfbacks—Harry Hays, Bob Glass and Bubber Ely—who can run and pass in any league. A strong line will be led by co-captains Tommy O'Boyle and Claude Groves, a pair of Gibraltars at the guards.

There are other likely stars; but when the stars go out, how brightly will the lesser lights shine? The answer will be written in the won and lost columns.

Softball

DETROIT, Sept. 10 (AP)—The world championship softball tournament is running true to its original form in at least one respect.

For the first six years of the tournament rain washed out the final games, forcing postponements. Rain did the same last night. The only time the finals escaped that plight was last year in Chicago.

The finalists of 1940 will try again tonight, the Kodak Parks of Rochester, N. Y., meeting the Bendix Brakes of South Bend, Ind., for the men's title and the Phoenix (Ariz.) Ramblers engaging the Koch Furnitures of Cleveland for the women's crown.

Under tourney rules, the women's game will be resumed from last night's point of stoppage, the third inning. At the time the Ramblers had a 3-to-1 lead.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G B
Cincinnati	84	47	.641	
Brooklyn	78	55	.586	7
Pittsburgh	67	61	.523	15½
St. Louis	66	62	.516	16½
New York	66	65	.504	18
Chicago	64	70	.478	21½
Boston	56	77	.421	29
Philadelphia	43	87	.331	40½

Result Sept. 9

New York 7, Brooklyn 4.
Only game scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P C	G B
Detroit	77	55	.574	
Cleveland	76	55	.571	½
New York	75	57	.568	1
Boston	72	62	.537	5
Chicago	70	63	.526	6½
Washington	57	77	.425	20
St. Louis	55	80	.407	22½
Philadelphia	49	78	.386	24½

Result Sept. 9

Chicago 2, Cleveland 1.
Only game scheduled.

Maurice McCarthy, Jr., Slips Into Lead Among Qualifiers

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Sept. 10 (AP)—They said this was one amateur championship no "dark horse" would stick his nose into, because Winged Foot was too long and exacting a course for any except the real star shooters. Yet Maurice McCarthy, Jr., of Cincinnati was at the head of the procession when play resumed in the second qualifying round today.

McCarthy's 70 in yesterday's opening round caused a good deal of surprise, for nobody had given much thought to him. Maurice was a power a decade ago, but he made his last real bid in 1931, when he reached the semifinals. Since then he has done little more than qualify on most occasions.

Only the Start

Of course, there was no guarantee the Mid-West veteran would cause his firecracker young rivals to lose any sleep between now and the week end. This was only the start. The big field still faced another qualifying round today, and then six rousing rounds of match play.

Right on McCarthy's slowing heels, with 71's, were Dick Chapman of Winged Foot, John Cree of Buffalo, and Tom Whiteway of Cleveland. They were the only others to take any liberties with Winged Foot's par of 72. Most scores ran so high, in fact, that it looked like a brace of 77's would gain admission tonight to the select group of 64 who will qualify for man-to-man combat.

Seven Equaled Par

Seven equaled par in their first tour of the course, including Marvin (Bud) Ward of Spokane, Wash., the defending champion and a favorite to repeat. In the second group, were Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie, Willie Turnesa of White Plains and Wilford Wehrle of Niles, Ill.

One of those who matched Ward's opening 72 was Ellis Knowles of nearby Rye, N. Y.

Others were Bill Holt of Syracuse, Skip Alexander of Duke University, Freddie Haas of New Orleans, George Dawson of Chicago and Dan Cawley of Marietta, Ohio. Gus Moreland and George Dunlap, Jr., were grouped with seven others at 73. Jess Sweetser did the best of the old-time champions when he joined a group of 10 at 74.

Turnesa Uneasy

Wehrle was in a big bunch at 75 and Billows was in fairly safe position with a 76, but Turnesa found himself on the uneasy seat with a 77. A total of 69 players shot 77 or better, which meant that some of the group needed to improve their iron play today if they wanted to continue. Johnny Fischer, the 1936 champion, also was in this group, and Johnny Goodman, who won it in 1937, had a 78 to worry about.

As for Bing Crosby, the reigning sensation of the tournament, he virtually shot himself out of it with an 83. Between signing autographs in sand traps and listening to the bright patter from his gallery, the crooner, frankly, didn't have much chance.

BULLETIN

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Sept. 10 (AP)—First- and second-round scores and 36-hole totals in qualifying rounds for National amateur golf championship:

R. D. Chapman, Mamaroneck, N. Y.	71	69	140
J. J. Donohue, Sioux City, Iowa	76	78	154
Douglas Ford, Tuckahoe N. Y.	77	78	155
Alpheus Winter Jr., Bridgeport, Conn.	76	81	157
Dr. R. W. Ashley, Kenosha, Wis.	81	77	158
Kenneth Stear, Pittsburgh, Pa.	77	83	160
Donald Peddie, Minneapolis	78	83	161
Ted Powers, Farmington, Mich.	82	80	162
Francis Fleming, Oklahoma City	79	84	163
J. D. Hoblitzell, Jr., Parkersburg, W. Va.	82	82	164
F. J. English, Englewood, Colo.	80	85	165

Women's Western Golf

SEATTLE, Sept. 10 (AP)—A strong championship field swung into first-round competition in the women's western amateur golf tournament at the Seattle Golf Club in 18-hole match play tests today.

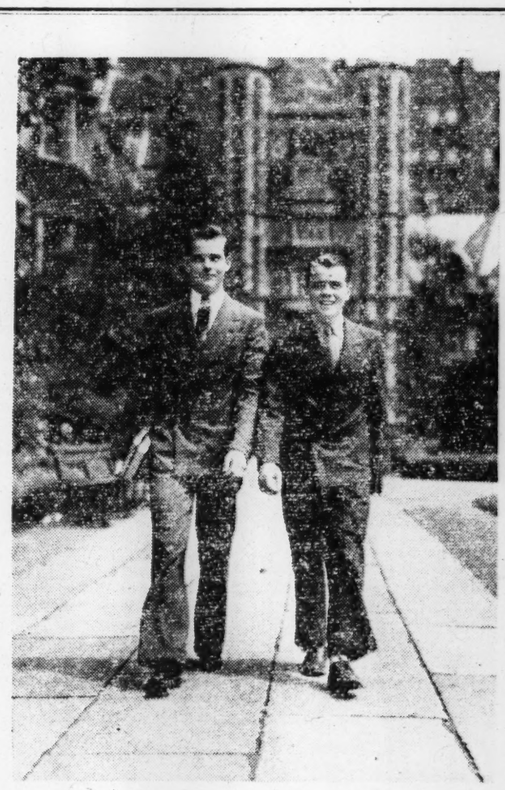
The women opened the firing on the tough par 37-39—76 course yesterday, with National Champion Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, and Marian Miley of Lexington, Ky., twice a western champion, tying for medalist honors at 77 to lead the field of 158 players.

They were followed by husky, long-hitting Dorothy Traung of San Francisco, who carded a 78; and Kay Pearson, Houston, Tex.; Elizabeth Hicks, Long Beach, Calif., and Nancy Hurst, Portland, Ore., with 80s.

Six women had to play off for the three final places as they tied with 87s, and Mrs. J. K. Priebe, Seattle; 16-year-old Betty Jean Rucker of Spokane, Wash., and Jane Goodsill of Minneapolis won the spots.

Today's feature match in the upper bracket paired Miss Traung against little Mrs. Mary Mozel Wagner of Portland, the 1940 Pacific northwest women's champion. It was a match between a blasting long hitter and a short and steady down-the-middle player.

Many of the girls who had been making the circuit in the 70s in practice rounds saw their scores soar on the wings of a brisk north wind which blew trouble all over the course. Best performances were Miss Jameson's two-under-par 35 on the first nine, and Miss Traung's par 39 on the second nine which saw three birdies and an eagle ruined by a big six and seven.



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The Junior College: Baby of Higher Education

Offers a Two-Year Program Meeting a Variety of Student Needs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although young as a type of private school, the junior college is yet so well known that I suppose no one seriously thinks it a "junior" in the sense of small or minor. As a type it is not only an interesting development in education but offers great diversity of opportunity, therefore meeting many kinds of student needs.

It began with post-graduate work in the public high school and private boarding school. Well do I remember the first stages of what would now be a junior college, in an Episcopal boarding school in which I once taught. Some ten girls, unsuited or too immature to enter the big universities of the West, pursued at our school a custom-made "college" course, and lived under the supervision of the Latin teacher and myself in a house on the edge of the campus. Of such informal beginnings many a now famous junior college has sprung.

Public And Private

Gradually as a definite type the junior college took form. The public school system, taking care of these post-graduates, gave them a section of the high school, and later, in many cities, new buildings, curricula, and faculties of their own. In California these public junior colleges have developed highly. Some of the private boarding schools changed entirely to junior colleges. Junior colleges emphasizing specialties in education were founded. Huge Western universities, separating into a group the first and second year students who were not likely to go through the four-year course or who needed special emphasis, made junior colleges within their four-year colleges. A Junior College Movement was soon under way.

Because it is a young movement, there are schools both good and poor that call themselves junior colleges. There are also schools of the old-time "finishing school" type that give themselves this academic-sounding designation when there is no college caliber in them. There is an American Association of Junior Colleges, to which many junior colleges belong, and which endeavors by means of required standards of membership to maintain a high quality of educational offering; but there are also "junior colleges" of worth that do not belong. The best thing to do is to study the catalogues carefully, get into touch with the school, visit it if possible, and make inquiries from disinterested educators and parents who know it well.

What They Are Like

The private or independent junior college, and not the public school type, is our subject here. You will find them in all parts of the United States. They often have some church connection or interest—Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians and others maintain junior colleges, and encourage religious thinking among the students. They are usually of two-year duration though some have longer courses. As a rule they grant no degrees (some grant an Associate of Arts), but will usually offer transfer privileges to the junior class of a regular four-year college, where the student has taken the right courses to make this transfer. They are likely to be predominantly Liberal Arts in character. Remember they stem from the first-two-years-of-college tradition. Without the pressure of the upper years of the four-year college, they may flower in many directions as to courses. Herein lies their great educational interest.

The student who attends a four-year college for only two years must take courses which are almost entirely preparation for the next two years. The junior college, on the other hand, does away with this. Enriching its curriculum with art, music, drama, secretarial work, and other fields of study, it also enriches its Liberal Arts courses by designing them on a two-year pattern. Added are trips, community contacts, all kinds of stimulating associations and endeavors, extra-curricular activities. There is, of course, a certain danger in so much unstandardized variation; but where the school is a good one, the results can be most unusual. If a boy or girl is going beyond secondary school for only two years of general course before going to work or specializing, the junior college should be considered seriously.

Life at a junior college varies with the college. In some, the students get little more than good boarding school experience. In others there is true college freedom tempered by far better individual guidance than most four-year colleges can give.

The four-year Liberal Arts college traditionally does not advertise in magazines or newspapers. Most junior colleges, however, have not accepted this tradition, so they may be found in many advertising mediums.

What Sorts Of Students?

What sorts of boys and girls have I known to be benefited by junior college? I have recommended junior colleges to pupils of mine who were brilliant but very young in years or immature socially. The four-year college, especially the Harvard, Yale, or University of Minnesota of their choice, has not always seemed right for this type of student. Later they have transferred. Another is the boy or girl with marked special abilities—in drama, music, art. The junior college specializing in one or more of these and other fields may always be found. I heard of one the other day giving pre-professional athletic directors' courses in teaching riding! Many offer fine secretarial training, some go in for pre-nursing, pre-interior decoration, etc.

I have also turned to junior colleges the student who wished further academic training but was not the academic type to take to four-year college work, and the student who needed more time before knowing what he or she wanted to go into. Many junior colleges offer exploratory courses to help the student find himself. The boy and girl who graduate from the local high school, who have never been away to school, but who have no specific urge to work for a college degree, may have the enriching experience of college life at a junior college, too, without the outlay in money and years for four-year college.

Altogether the junior college is meeting a variety of student needs in a variety of stimulating and interesting ways.

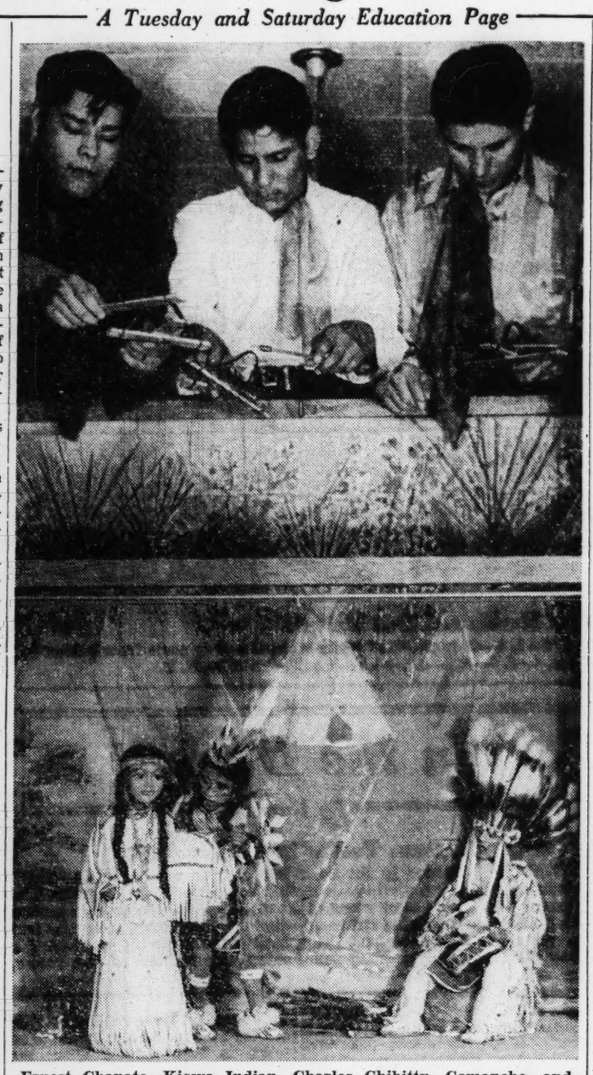
M. J. T.

This is one of a series of articles designed to help parents who are considering various types of private school education. So far these articles have discussed the boarding school and the country day school. Other types have been touched on in descriptions under pictures. An article on the military school will run soon.—Education Editor.

Defense Courses At Clark

The School of Geography at Clark University (Worcester, Mass.) is evolving a course for undergraduate students who may wish to qualify as officers in the Army or Navy or to go into a public service associated with defense. Although the exact content of the curriculum has not been determined, the material covered will probably include training in map making and map reading, a study of the strategic mineral resources, of the supply of raw materials and food available in the Western Hemisphere and of their appropriate distribution and a special study of weather and weather changes. Certain aspects of political geography may also be introduced.

School and Society



Ernest Chanate, Kiowa Indian, Charles Chibitty, Comanche, and Roger Satoe, Kiowa, manipulating marionettes in an ancient Blackfoot legend entitled Scarface, as part of the Haskell Institute puppeteers' program.

Indian Dances and Legends

In Haskell Institute Marionette Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lawrence, Kan.

Indian marionettes vie with Pinocchio in popularity at Haskell Institute, where in authentic ceremonial garb they perform the Buffalo, Eagle, and Rabbit dances. The puppets are professional size, from 22 to 24 inches tall, and each is manipulated by eight or nine strings, a back ankle string enabling the doll to do many complicated dance steps. Modeled from plastic wood by the boys, the features are based on photographs of relatives of the Indian students. Girls in the arts and crafts department are responsible for the colorful costumes, feather headdresses, beaded moccasins, and belts.

Miss Sibyl Malm, who directs the work, is herself a student of Tony Sarg, and has done much research in Indian art, working last summer in the American Indian exhibit at Treasure Island in California. She has taken the Haskell puppeteers to Washington, D. C., Detroit, and many towns in Kansas and Oklahoma for special performances. They travel in a "stretched bus," a Chevrolet chassis pulled apart to accommodate the necessary equipment and from three to six students.

Before showing the marionettes, the Indian boys go through the complicated dances themselves in tribal costume, after which the puppets repeat the performance.

On Making Friends in College

A College Dean Chats With Her Freshmen Girls—2

By E. Olive Davis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Elsah, Ill.

Since you are about to become a part of a new world, a college community in which you are not known and possibly do not know anyone, it is plain that one of your first needs is to make friends. Learning to make friends, learning to be a friend, and tasting the joys of work and play with many other young people of your own age is one of the choicest pleasures in store for you during your college years.

In this connection it is desirable to have a point of view pretty well thought out before you reach the campus. In the first place remember that college society is a composite thing made up of the opinions, ideals, and traditions of all those who constitute the college group, including yourself. This being so, it is a good thing when you first come to it as a Freshman, to look around a bit, to acquaint yourself with the customary etiquette of the upper classmen, and to orient yourself mentally to a new environment in which you will soon be expected to play your role.

While you are doing this looking around, you can be friendly and interested in whatever activity is proposed to you, but if you join up completely with the first friend or friends who appear on the horizon, you may find later to your dismay, that you have established an intimate relationship into which you would never have entered, had you known the situation more fully. All of which simply means that when you first arrive at college, it is well to be friendly, but desirable to avoid attachments which are too intimate.

If the experience is really to offer you all the richness of which it is capable, start your college life with the expectation of making many friends, not just two or three choice inseparables. Even if this has satisfied you at home, be ready to try a new plan in college.

You have come away from home to broaden your horizons. Take advantage of the opportunity to make friends with students from different sections of the country than the one in which you live, or with students from foreign lands, if your college has some overseas visitors in its midst. Make friends with students whose experiences have not been like your own if you both wish to learn something new. Your professors and textbooks will be introducing you to new realms of thought, new fields of study, new theories about science and society. Do not overlook the first-hand information you can gather in the dormitory or at the dances by giving your adventures in friendship a wide field to range in.

During the first two years of college your course of study is usually quite diversified, and you are required to sample courses in all the various fields of human knowledge before deciding what you would like to select as a field of specialization. You might well follow this same plan in connection with choosing your friends in college, and leave your "specializing" until you have a somewhat better basis on which to make a choice.

To you who may be wondering a little wistfully if you will be able to make friends in college—just a word. "The way to have a friend is to be a friend." Just remember when you arrive at college that there is a large group of Freshmen, just like yourself, feeling a little strange and a little new, and awfully inexperienced. Then reach out to some one of them with kindly interest and a proffer of friendliness, and right away at least two Freshmen will be feeling a little less alone, and a little more as if they "belonged." In all of your college contacts there is a rule of conduct which will probably sound very familiar to you, and which will stand you in good stead in every kind of circumstance. "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." (Matt. 7:12.)

While these "chats" are written by a college Dean of Women for incoming Freshmen girls we suspect you may find them helpful in entering almost any new situation. The third will run soon.—Education Editor.

Through the Editor's Window

Work in the Home and School Program

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Last Tuesday this column touched upon that phase of the American Council on Education's report, "What the High Schools Ought to Teach," which deals with work as a part of the high school curriculum. If children are to make normal adjustments into adulthood and the workaday world of self-support and responsible participation in adult life they must be taught all along the line to work, is the burden of this section of the Report. "The ability to work steadily for eight hours is not a natural possession; it has to be acquired," was quoted from the Report last Tuesday in this column.

Many modern homes, having small families, small grounds, electric labor-saving devices, with clothes purchased readymade and vegetables readygrown from the shops, literally have almost no work that children can take part in. Therefore the Home cannot be relied upon to bear full responsibility for teaching a child to work—as in an earlier day. On the other hand, the school at the high school level has developed along purely academic lines, serving up a form of book-repeating that has little active connection with the ordinary work situations of adult life. Obviously, adjustments must be made by both home and school if the child is to learn to work by working.

* * *

I should like to say here that many educators and parents who have gone into the matter, emphasize the importance of a child's need of learning to contribute to the home by doing such work as there is—without being paid for it. A mother and father contribute gratis to the home in many ways. A child should have the same opportunity for growth. Taking care of one's bedroom, helping with the dishes or the dusting, cutting the grass—these are among the all-too-few modern "home chores" that may give the child the experience of feeling himself a contributing member of his home community. There may be "extra" jobs around the home that can be offered as paying projects; but it is important, is it not, to be sure that the child is not deprived of the valuable training and character building that comes through freely doing his share of the homemaking?

Similarly, at school, while there are few enough "helping" chores available, there certainly are some that pupils can be encouraged to do as free contributions to the community life of the grade or school. It is for us, both at home and at school, to look around us, think our daily program through, and find these growth-opportunities for our young people.

* * *

Beyond this essential and wholesome free contribution of each child to the upkeep and development of the home and school communities, what further can be done to help the child to learn to work, and in addition to learn certain fundamental relationships between work and economic return?

The National Youth Administration in a project originally begun as a form of relief rather than as education, has since 1933 been paying wages to young people for part-time work. This year part-time jobs will be given to an average of 300,000 secondary school students, helping them to remain in school. You might like to find out what kinds of jobs are being done in this way in your schools. The problem of producing "genuine" jobs for the NYA to offer is far from solved.

"The government is, however, not alone responsible for the economic adjustment of youth," the Report reminds us. "It is therefore desirable that full consideration be given to the various ways in which economic adjustment can be accomplished."

* * *

Five ways are listed by the Report: 1. Some families can provide work opportunities; 2. Youth may develop opportunities for work through individual inventiveness; 3. The school may provide certain limited opportunities for work directly in the shops and homemaking laboratories. The school can co-operate with other agencies in organizing opportunities for productive labor; 4. Private employers may engage young people to work as learners while they are being trained for full employment; 5. The community, the state, or the federal government may provide employment on public works.

This is the merest sketch of the whole problem, but perhaps is enough to show how fundamentally our entire concept of "learning" may need to be examined and revaluated. Manual labor and intellectual training both gain by being brought together, as many a scholar will testify. How to do this in our schools and homes, how far to go, what skilled and unskilled labor should be brought into the child's experience, what relationships can be defined—these are to my mind, among the most challenging of the problems faced by Home and School today, in our new appreciation of Education for the Democratic Way of Life.

A Tuesday Column

A Walk

One day as I went walking,
All over the mountain side,
I sat down under a tree,
And looked up at the sky.

It was so blue, so very blue,
And I saw a little flower up there,
With my own imagination.

Alice Marie Piper, aged 12, Luther Burbank School.

Beginner Earns $1819

"Today I received a check for $165 for a story. Another I sold for $34. Not bad for a beginner, is it? The other day I counted up just how much I have won on advertisement contests. It amounted to $1,620.00." — Mrs. L. I. Gray, 579 E. McHarg Avenue, Stamford, Texas

Why Can't You Write?

It's much simpler than you think!

So many people with the "germ" of writing in them simply can't get started. They suffer from inertia. Or they set up imaginary barriers to taking the first step.

Many are convinced the field is confined to persons gifted with a genius for writing.

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Nor does a broadcast rudely part
A people from its glowing art
That gleams from student days:
One generation yet must die
Ere fail the throb for Liberty
From the stilled Marseillaise!

As Homer's and as Virgil's tongue
In long dead languages have sung
To boys of deathless men,
While treasured here, the storied grace
Of every loved, late-stifled race
Shall kindle youth again.

Inez Temple

Teacher Tenure

It is common practice in state tenure laws today to allow teachers to be dismissed only after a hearing, for causes such as incompetence, immorality, or neglect of duty. Tenure regulation seeks to keep the schools free from political, personal, or commercial domination; to protect competent teachers from unjust discharge and to permit themselves wholeheartedly to their profession; to discourage school management based on fear and to encourage leadership based on confidence and understanding; to provide a reasonable personal and academic freedom for teachers; and to encourage efficient, public-spirited teachers to stay in the profession.

"The Status of the Teaching Profession," N. E. A.

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Commerce and Finance

Measure to Regulate Water Carriers Now Goes to President

Business and Industry

Mining Group To Meet, Study Defense Role

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The American Mining Congress is planning to hold a convention in Colorado Springs, Colo., September 16 to 19, to discuss the vital features of industry's relations with the federal government, the role of the metals in the current defense program, and important questions of mine and mill operation.

Leaders in their respective fields will address the meetings, and mining men, whether they are members of the American Mining Congress or not, have been urged to attend these sessions and participate in the discussions.

Among the principal speakers for the convention will be Howard I. Young, President of the congress, Governor Ralph L. Carr of Colorado, Senator James Murray of Montana, Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado, Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, Dr. R. R. Sayers, Director of the United States Bureau of Mines, C. K. Leith, mineral advisor to the National Defense Commission, Colonel Philip B. Fleming, wage-hour administrator, and J. C. Kinnear, national program committee chairman.

Special sessions will be devoted to health and safety, minerals in the present emergency, new developments in metal mine operation, taxation, labor problems and monetary policies, and the war's effect on metal mining. Convention delegates will also discuss the industrial uses of silver, public mineral land withdrawals, public relations of the metal mining industry, the wage-hour act, mining loans, and the Carlton Tunnel.

Trips to famous mining operations in the vicinity have been arranged for Friday and Saturday, September 20 and 21, including visits to historical Cripple Creek, the Climax Molybdenum operations, the Golden Cycle mill, the Pueblo operations of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation, Leadville, and the world famous Carlton deep drainage tunnel.

Plans have also been made for an exposition of metal mining equipment and supplies participated in by over 70 manufacturers.

U. S. Plans to Use Steel Bins to Store Huge Amount of Corn

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department prepared to store in steel grain bins a maximum of 60,000,000 bushels of corn which might be delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation this fall in settlement of loans.

The Department announced it would take bids on the bins through next Thursday.

Officials said these arrangements would not detract from a recently announced program under which farmers might reseal loan corn and receive an advance storage payment at the rate of five cents a bushel a year. Preparation of the bins was described as merely precautionary.

Under the resealing program, farmers may hold for one to two additional years approximately 400,000,000 bushels of corn in storage on farms under the 1938 and 1939 corn loan.

Officials said the amount of corn turned over to the CCC may be considerably less than the 60,000,000 bushels for which steel bins will be provided.

The Department now has about 60,000,000 bushels of 1937 and 1938 corn in country storage in steel bins purchased last year.

Cost of Living Off Fractionally in July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Reversal of the upward trend of the cost of living in the United States which began in April was recorded in July, according to the monthly report of the National Industrial Conference Board. The July index of 86.3 (relative to 1923 as 100) was 0.1 per cent lower than it had been in June but was still well above the levels of 1939 and those of the first five months of 1940.

Food prices were 1.0 per cent lower in July than they had been in June, 25.6 per cent lower than in July, 1929, but were 3.6 per cent higher than in the same month of last year and 32.4 per cent above the depression low of March, 1933.

Rents which remained unchanged between June and July were 0.6 per cent higher than in July, 1939, 38.4 per cent above the depression low point reached in January, 1934 and were only 5.7 per cent below the July, 1929 level.

Clothing prices have remained unchanged since May. They were 1.7 per cent above those of July, 1939, 20.4 per cent above the 1933 low and 25.2 per cent below the July, 1929 prices.

Fuel and light costs were 0.4 per cent higher in July than in June, as a result of the combined effect of a rise of 0.8 per cent in coal prices and a decline of 0.6 per cent in the cost of gas and electricity. The combined costs were 0.8 per cent higher in July than a year ago, 2.8 per cent higher than the depression low and 8.1 per cent below the July, 1929 costs.

The cost of sundries at 97.4 in July was 0.4 per cent higher than in June because of the defense taxes levied on various items, 0.5 per cent higher than in July, 1939, 8.0 per cent above the June, 1933 low point and only 1.6 per cent lower than in July, 1929.

Mining Leader

Greystone Studios

Howard I. Young

President of the American Mining Congress, which is to meet Sept. 16-19. Mr. Young is also President of the American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.

Canadian Financing In 8 Months of '40 Totals $721,103,209

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the first eight months of 1940 Canadian bond financing totaled $721,103,209, exclusive of Dominion Government Treasury bills, far exceeding totals for the like period in the preceding four years, according to final complete figures compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd.

Of the total for the 1940 eight months, $210,689,956 was for refunding purposes and $510,413,253 was to obtain new money. During the period Treasury bills sold amounted to $595,000,000. All of the 1940 financing to date has been effected in Canada.

During the month of August, 1940, financing in Canada, exclusive of Treasury bills, totaled $3,621,610, of which $2,958,000 was for refunding and $663,610 for new money. Treasury bills sold in August amounted to $80,000,000, all for refunding. In the provincial field there was a total of $2,958,000 of bonds issued for refunding purposes during August, consisting of $1,000,000 Province of Manitoba 3 per cent bonds due Aug. 1, 1942, $1,358,000 Province of New Brunswick 4 per cent bonds due Aug. 1, 1943, and $600,000 Prince Edward Island 4 per cent bonds due Aug. 1, 1945. Financing for August, 1939, totaled $31,900,711.

Canadian corporate financing for the first eight months of 1940 totaled $27,081,800, with $13,890,000 for refunding and $13,191,800 to obtain new funds. This represented a drop from recent years, according to the compilation.

Cotton Futures Trading in August Smallest in Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Exchange Administration said that cotton futures trading on three organized exchanges in August was smaller than in any other month in 25 years.

Futures transactions last month on the three exchanges—New Orleans, New York, and Chicago—totaled 1,334,800 bales as against 1,370,950 the preceding month and 3,010,050 in August, 1939.

Of last month's total 1,150,600 bales were traded on the New York cotton exchange, 184,100 on the New Orleans cotton exchange and 100 on the Chicago Board of Trade. The December future was the most active, representing 36.8 per cent of the total volume.

Open contracts on the three exchanges averaged 1,193,654 bales during August.

Commercial Loans Rise $17,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans increased $17,000,000 in banks of 101 leading cities during the week ended September 4.

The Federal Reserve Board said that this gain, which brought the total such loans in these cities to $4,480,000,000, was the largest in seven weeks. It made the total for these cities $405,000,000 higher than a year ago.

Buick Reports Further Gains in Retail Sales

FLINT, Mich. (AP)—Buick division of General Motors Corporation reported that its retail sales of new automobiles for the last 10 days of August numbered 4,994. In the preceding 10-day period sales were 4,263.

For the month of August new-car sales totaled 14,776, an increase of 55.7 per cent over August, 1939.

Buick reported advance orders on hand for 1941 models, not yet publicly introduced, number more than 8,000.

Reaffirms Steel Prices

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, following the lead of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, has reaffirmed its prices on all hot rolled steel produced for the fourth quarter.

Water Carrier Bill Approved By the Senate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Wheeler-Lea bill to bring inland and coastal water carriers under Federal regulation similar to that now covering motor and rail transportation won final Senate approval yesterday by a vote of 59 to 15, ending a legislative controversy of nearly two years.

President Roosevelt's approval of the measure was regarded in Senate circles as likely to follow soon. The bill had its origin in the recommendations of a special committee of employers and employees appointed by Mr. Roosevelt in 1938 to make recommendations for remedying the railroads' financial situation.

Bill a Compromise

Passed by both houses last year, the bill was sent to a joint committee in an effort to work out a compromise between House and Senate versions. First recommendations of the group were rejected by the House. The bill which went to the White House today was a second effort at compromise.

In its final form the bill would require compensation up to four years for workers who might be displaced by consolidations and reorganizations of transportation systems.

Before approving the bill the Senate voted down, 51 to 23, a contention by Senator Clark of Missouri that the joint committee had violated Senate rules in redrafting it. He had asserted that the "sole purpose" of the bill was to bring about a condition where there would be "only a few boats on the rivers and a few boats engaged in intercoastal transportation, and the railroads will own them." The same thing, he added, would apply to motor transportation.

Aimed at "Unfair" Competition

Proponents of the legislation contended that it would eliminate "unfair" competition by waterways and provide equality of regulation for all types of transportation.

Inland, coastwise and intercoastal water carriers, except certain types not competitive with land transportation, would be brought under regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Foreign commerce would be left under the Maritime Commission.

The present requirement for reduced rates on government traffic over the so-called land-grant railroads would be repealed, except for military and naval traffic.

The measure would create a three-man board of investigation and research to be appointed by the President. The board would investigate the relative efficiency of each type of carrier for each kind of transportation and the extent to which each type had been subsidized by public funds.

Defense Plans Seen Giving Big Boost To Rubber Industry

NEW YORK (AP)—The Wall Street Journal said in a Cleveland dispatch that the rubber industry by early 1941 will be making products for the national defense program at an annual rate of from $40,000,000 to $80,000,000.

Total output would be boosted 5 to 10 per cent by the defense orders, the Journal said.

Present indications are that rubber makers are devoting less than 1 per cent of current output to armament needs.

The Government is rapidly stepping up orders, however, the Journal declared, not only directly from rubber firms but other businesses which use rubber in their products. Such a development would mean a sharp rise in the proportion of government orders within the next few months.

Gaylord Container Plans Financing

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Gaylord Container Corp. have authorized borrowing $5,000,000 from banks with which to finance improvements and additions planned for the Bogalusa, La., plant it was learned.

Holders of the 5½ per cent convertible preferred stock have until September 16 to offer objections to the proposed borrowing. Company also has plants in St. Louis, Houston, Dallas, Tampa, Atlanta and Jersey City.

S. C. Farmers Increase Mortgage Debt in 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A sharp increase in the number of farm mortgages being recorded at public record offices all over South Carolina has been noted recently, the Farm Credit Administration reports. However, officials asserted, this is usually considered a good sign, as indicating increased confidence and expansion of agricultural activities.

Approximately $7,200,000 of farm mortgages went into the books in South Carolina last year. This constituted an increase of about 16 per cent over the $6,200,000 of farm mortgages in the State in 1938. The following year it dropped to $6,000,000, and in 1936 was only $5,400,000.

In 1934, a total of $18,000,000 of mortgages were reported on South Carolina farms, but a considerable portion of this was distressed borrowing, officials said. They added that indications are that the present trend is not of this sort, but is of the sound, dependable kind instigated by mounting turnover and expansion.

Canada Finds Tourist Trade Balance Better Than Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Indications are that the net balance accruing from the tourist trade this year will not be so disappointing as feared earlier in the season but that final results will show very little diminution from those achieved during the last few years when the favorable balance averaged about $165,000,000, according to the Royal Bank of Canada.

While the number of automobiles entering Canada this season is somewhat smaller, the bank points out that the decline is largely confined to entries for visits not exceeding 48 hours. Expenditures under this head are naturally lower than when the visits are more protracted. Furthermore, expenditures by Canadians in the United States are greatly restricted this season and this change should go far in offsetting any decline in the expenditures of visitors from the United States. In view of the urgent need for the protection of our exchange position with the United States in every way possible, the results achieved are indeed reassuring.

Decline Only 6.4 Per Cent

The number of cars entering Canada for touring purposes during the first six months of 1940 was 1,408,304, a decline of only 6.4 per cent from the total reported for the same period in 1939 and 8.3 per cent as compared with 1938. Visitors entering for the longer periods up to 60 days or from 60 days to six months showed comparatively small declines, the losses being mainly confined to "trippers"—visitors for periods not exceeding 48 hours. Last year, average expenditures per car in the 48-hour category were estimated to be $21.34 against an average of $88.15 per car for the 60 day and six month classes combined. Thus the decline in revenue to June 30 was not so large as that in the total number of incoming cars.

Returns are not yet available for the months of July and August when the tourist season is at its height. Many observers, however, report encouraging increases in the number traveling during these months. An increase of 13 per cent is recorded in the number of visitors to Canadian national parks in Western Canada, a total of 366,440 having entered during the four months ended July 31, 1940, as compared with 323,618 persons in the corresponding period last year. No doubt many visitors from other parts of Canada are included in this total, but it should be noted that entries of United States automobiles through ports in Alberta and British Columbia in the 60-day category were 5,800 greater than in the first half of 1939.

Many obstacles had to be met this year, the report stated. In the first place, the weather was backward and the tourist season slow in getting under way. Unfounded rumors as to war-time conditions in Canada and the difficulties confronting visitors were current in many sections of the United States and discouraged travel. These have been successfully countered by radio programs sponsored by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Canadian railways, and other organizations as well as by extensive advertising in United States periodicals. These efforts have been augmented by independent editorial comment and direct advertising by United States banks, oil companies and others.

U. S. Restrictions

As at July 1, the United States Government imposed certain restrictions on border crossings, necessitating that all visitors from that country carry means of identification; this naturally acted as a further deterrent. These new regulations on the other hand, curtailed travel from Canada to the United States and the restriction by the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board in the amounts allowed for pleasure travel outside the country this season was a most important factor in the stabilization of the situation.

These measures have combined to produce a "See Canada First" program for many Canadians who annually have made extended trips into the United States in past summers. Canadians are traveling from west to east and vice versa rather than from north to south. More Ontario cars are reported on the highways of Quebec than for some years while cars from both Ontario and Quebec are said to be more numerous in the Maritime Provinces. Similarly visitors from the east are enjoying the many attractions available in the Province of Ontario in greatly increased numbers.

It is officially estimated that some $75,000,000 which would otherwise have been spent outside of Canada will be conserved in this way for the more intensive prosecution of the war and the procuring of much needed material from the United States.

Steel Scrap Volume Totals 35,900,000 Tons in Year 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Domestic consumption of iron and steel scrap in 1939 amounted to 32,400,000 gross tons and exports totaled 3,500,000 tons, making a grand total of 35,900,000 tons to be accounted for last year, according to the 1940 yearbook of the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel, Inc.

The chief source of scrap iron and steel, aside from "home scrap" which is produced by the steel and foundry industry in its normal manufacturing operations and is immediately remelted, is the toll taken by obsolescence. "Home scrap," which never reached the open market, is estimated at 18,400,000 tons. From the dismantling of old equipment, the replacing of rails and ordinary wear and tear the railroads marketed 3,500,000 tons.

In the process of converting finished steel into automobiles, refrigerators, ships, railroad equipment and other consumer goods, the production of scrap in metal-making plants is estimated at 3,250,000 tons. Junking of old automobiles yielded about 2,675,000 tons. Public utilities sold about 300,000 tons and ship breakers 75,000 tons.

Unaccounted for by the institute estimate is about 7,700,000 tons, which originated in the collections, both city and country, by peddlers, the dismantling of railroad branch lines, wrecking of buildings and the general wear and tear on commodities made from iron and steel.

Total value of all scrap in 1939 was slightly over $600,000,000. Scrap dealers represented by the institute handled substantially all of the 17,500,000 tons of open-market scrap.

Steel Ingot Output Third Largest In Industry's History

NEW YORK (AP)—August production of open hearth and Bessemer steel ingots represented the third largest monthly tonnage in the history of the industry, the American Iron & Steel Institute said.

Last month's output of 6,033,037 net tons was only 2 per cent behind the record total of 6,147,783 tons made in November last year but was more than 40 per cent greater than August last year, when production was 4,241,994 tons. July tonnage of 5,595,070 tons was 8 per cent under August this year.

The industry operated at 98.72 per cent of capacity last month, against 83.40 in July and 62.62 in August, 1939.

Chevrolet Has Press Review Of '41 Cars

DETROIT, Sept. 10 (AP)—Chevrolet, which produced more than 25 per cent of all the motorcars assembled during the model season just ended, showed its 1941 cars today to nearly 300 news writers and trade publication representatives with predictions from company officials that "another big year lies ahead."

Chevrolet's total production and sales during the 1940 model year exceeded 1,000,000 units.

Addressing a dealers' meeting last night, C. E. Wilson, acting president of General Motors, of which Chevrolet is the leading producing unit, said Chevrolet would produce another 1,000,000 cars in 1941 and added:

"The immediate business future is good and our only worry is the possibility of interruption of production. Our working agreement with the union terminates this fall, but we have every reason to believe that we will be able to continue our friendly relations."

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of the Board of General Motors, predicted that next year's business "will be up 20 per cent," but added a warning that "it may be synthetic, the same as any business created by the spending of public funds." He advised dealers to build up a reserve in preparation "for the reaction that will follow."

Ford has scheduled a press preview of 1941 models for tomorrow and on Thursday Chrysler will show the news and trade journal writers its Chrysler, Dodge and De Soto models. The "preview season" will end with the Packard showing next Monday.

Plymouth, volume leader of the Chrysler organization, already has its 1941 models on display. Chevrolet will present its new units publicly on September 21 and Ford has set Sept. 27 for public introduction.

Japan's Peace-Time Firms Fare Better Than Heavy Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Out of 140 leading Japanese corporations whose financial statements for the six-month period ended May, 1940, were surveyed, 23 concerns were forced to reduce dividends, compared with the preceding six-month term, according to a Department of Commerce report from Tokyo. Scarcity of materials, increasing production costs, and the Government's insistence on lower dividends were held primarily responsible for the reductions. Firms earning less during the later period were primarily iron and steel concerns, collieries and power companies.

Despite the unfavorable operating conditions prevailing in the heavy industries, peace-time industries, notably the electric railway companies, reported increased earnings during the period under review, 28 concerns raising dividend rates as compared with the preceding term.

Japan's Finance Ministry is reported to be planning more active supervision over earnings of all corporations capitalized at over 10,000,000 yen (approximately $235,000), with a view to persuading companies to devote a larger part of their earnings to undivided profits and purchasing national bonds with surpluses thus accumulated. The Ministry is reported also to be negotiating with companies paying high dividends to restrict such disbursements to more appropriate levels.

Asks Trade Program

© Harris & Ewing

Thomas J. Watson

President of International Business Machines Corporation and Honorary President of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Lumber Industry Declared Ready For Defense Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — National defense program requirements in the lumber manufacturing industries can readily be supplied, the Lumber Survey Committee declares in its quarterly report to the Department of Commerce.

The present sawmill capacity, the report said, is sufficient to provide an increased output of 40 per cent in softwoods and 50 per cent in hardwoods, if necessary. Available timber resources are found adequate for these purposes.

During the next 12 months national defense requirements of lumber and timber products are expected to range between four and five billion feet, including about 25 per cent for troop housing, 30 per cent for secondary military and naval and defense industry housing, 25 per cent for heavy timber construction and structures other than housing and 20 per cent for fabricated lumber and timber products including crating and containers.

It is estimated by the committee that lumber consumption for this year as a whole would total about 28,000,000,000 feet, an increase of 6 per cent over 1939. Estimated consumption in the first six months of 1940 was 13,339,000,000 feet, or 5 per cent ahead of last year, and the total for the third quarter of 1940 was put at 7,463,000,000 feet. Lumber mill stocks were described as moderate.

During the first half of 1940 lumber production increased 8 per cent over 1939, but the committee pointed out that due to the high volume in the third quarter of last year, substantial increases will be needed during this quarter to maintain the relative gain. In the first half of 1940, shipments were 6 per cent above the like period last year. New orders in the first half of 1940 were 5 per cent above 1939.

The high level of building activity recorded in May, June and July, according to the committee, indicates that home building has not been retarded by the war uncertainties and defense activities. The residential building contract record for thirty-seven Eastern States in the second quarter has shown for each month the largest volume since July, 1929.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended Aug. 31 stood at 73 per cent of the seasonal weekly average of 1929 and shipments were 80 per cent of the average 1929 weekly shipments.

Production for the week totaled 253,564,000 feet, which was 6 per cent less than the previous week, and 12 per cent greater than the corresponding week a year ago.

Shipments aggregated 274,243,000 feet, which was 0.4 per cent greater than the previous week, and 2 per cent greater than last year's corresponding week.

Orders booked during the week were 314,878,000 feet, which was 12 per cent less than the previous week, and 18 per cent greater than the corresponding week last year.

Accountants Issue Booklet For Public Information

Questions which the public has been asking about the profession and practice of accountancy for the past year or more are answered in "Accounting and Your Pocketbook," a special public information reference pamphlet which the Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants is distributing throughout the State, it has just been announced in Boston by Albert E. Hunter, president of the society.

Prepared by a special committee of the American Institute of Accountants, national professional society of certified public accountants in the United States, in co-operation with the various state societies of accountants, the new pamphlet presents the facts about accountancy in non-technical language. President Hunter stated that the volume is intended primarily for the information of the layman.

The pamphlet points out, among other facts, the difference between accounting and auditing; explains the auditor's report or "certificate" which accompanies financial statements, and stresses the importance of opinion and judgment in the work of the certified public accountant.

Sound Trade Relations Seen War Panacea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—A plea for "sound trade relations" between all nations as the only way to avoid another war to follow that now on in Europe is voiced by Thomas J. Watson, head of International Business Machines Corporation and honorary president of the International Chamber of Commerce, in "International Conciliation," published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace today.

"Unsound economics is one of the major causes of war and of most of our national troubles," Mr. Watson writes. "If the thinking people of the world are not willing to work together and cooperate in developing a program which will bring about a distribution of the raw materials and finished products of the world on a basis that is economically sound for all countries, then we might as well make up our minds to look forward to another war after this one is over.

Backs Hull Program

"We shall never have lasting peace until we have sound trade relations between countries. It is my honest judgment that the best plan for the United States to pursue is to back Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade agreements program and assist, in every way possible, toward improving and expanding that program wherever it is possible to do so."

Mr. Watson recalled that the Committee for Economic Reconstruction, sponsored by the International Chamber of Commerce and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, has for its purpose the development of plans for world economic reconstruction after present hostilities have ceased. The program is for national committees in each country to study their own national problems from the standpoint of what they need from other countries and what they have to supply to other countries. Their representatives will meet from time to time and analyze the work of the national committees and formulate adjustments of trade barriers to facilitate the proper exchange of goods and services between the different countries "on a basis that will be just as fair to one country as it is to another regardless of size."

"We might as well realize now that there is a tremendous job to be done, both economically and politically," Mr. Watson continues. "The International Chamber of Commerce is non-political, and our aim is to be helpful to the political people who will have to sit around the table after the war and develop a plan that will be just to all countries large and small alike.

World Problem

"The thing that gives us most satisfaction in life is security. After the war, I believe right-thinking people in all countries will cooperate in developing plans to give security to all nations of the world and to all people. The problem will not be confined to any one country or any one race or any one religion, but will be a world problem which must be dealt with fairly."

Mr. Watson voices the thought that the only way to solve the unemployment problem is through reciprocal trade agreements which will develop markets outside the United States for this country's surpluses.

"Unemployment is due to the fact that we have had during the past 10 years a surplus of all our essential products which has brought about curtailment of production. I cannot see any hope for real prosperity in this country so long as we curtail production. Looking back over our history you will find that no progress was ever made by curtailing production, industrial initiative or brain power."

This Changing World

Gold After the War—An Italian Authority Adds His Contribution to the Debate, and Takes Issue With Dr. Funk—The Nazi Collection

By H. B. Elliston

A postscript to the world debate on gold has just arrived in the United States in an Italian paper called "Sole." "Sole" is an important financial sheet, and the issue just arrived deals with the future of the yellow metal in an Axis-run world. The article gains authority from the writer. For it is written by Italy's monetary expert, Murio Mazzucchelli, who, moreover, is said to be close to Il Duce. Dr. Mazzucchelli solemnly assures his readers that at a secret meeting held on August 17 the Nazi and Fascist financial experts decided that after the war the mark and the lira will again be based on gold.

Such a conclusion deserves exclamation marks. For Dr. Walther Funk, Germany's Commissioner General for Economy, had been setting the world (particularly the gold-owning Americans) by the ears with a much different conclusion. Gold, he said, had ended its reign as money. The Nazis, having learned how to make money out of labor units, would leave Uncle Sam to use the metal for marbles. The Commissioner General was taken so seriously that all the newspapers and magazines in America broke out in a rash of articles on the gold problem. The problem was how to defeat this alchemist—how to resist the Nazi attempt to turn our gold into marbles.

Of course, Dr. Funk didn't beget the Nazi anti-gold furore. Nor, for that matter, did Adolf Hitler. It seems to have come from Richard Wagner, according to Otto D. Tolischus, in his "They Wanted War."

From the ancient myths which were the raw material for Wagner's musical dramas Hitler fortified his persecution mania. Nobody yet knows what Wagner was driving at. Perhaps, as some say, he was inveighing against the "tragedy of modern capitalism." Or he may have been merely using a story as a motif. At any rate, Hitler saw all kinds of allegories in these tales of the mythical Teutons. The one that has to do with gold arises when a gnome of sorts steals all the gold from the Rhine daughters and forges a magic ring out of it which gives the gnome world power. For the Rhine daughters read the German nation, and for the gnome the international financier in the pluto-democracies. It was left to Dr. Funk et al to ring the changes on this aspect of the Wagnerian tale.

How much monetary thievery has been practiced at the expense of fair Germania is a matter of opinion. How much the Nazis themselves have practiced is a matter of fact. They certainly relieved the Jewish minions of the gold-owning gnome within Germany's own borders. And they then turned, for all to see, on nations outside. Many of these nations had managed to transfer a good deal of the metal to London or the United States before the Rhine daughters swept into their bank vaults. But a lot was left to be plundered. And few more interesting monetary speculations have there been than the one of trying to figure out the dimensions of Germany's golden plunder. Now in "Sole" Dr. Mazzucchelli gives us the first reliable estimate. He says that the various absorptions tote up to $750,000,000.

This is a sizable sum, though less than 4 per cent of America's hoard. As to this, hitherto the fearstruck have had to choose between two German alternatives. Either Dr. Funk would cast a spell on it, or the Rhine daughters would keep on the go, and add this huge sum to their own treasure chest. These Americans may now be comforted by the expertize of Dr. Mazzucchelli coming from the inner citadel of the Axis powers. He observes that gold will continue to be world-wide money. Why? Because "it is a means of thrift, capitalization, and reserves." And that isn't his opinion only, but the opinion of the financial experts of the Axis powers, who are said to be framing their policies accordingly. It is an anti-climactic note after all the invocations of Wagnerian dragons and Funk sorcery.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 165

A dividend of one dollar per share on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable Oct. 15, 1940 to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 19, 1940.

LIONEL W. UDELL, Treasurer.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 350,000
Previous day's sales 591,920
1940 volume to date 145,985,705
1939 volume to date 165,510,066

Some Stocks Rally Mildly; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Attempts to turn the stock market current met with mild success today, and leaders regained a portion of their losses in the preceding session.

Buying was light throughout, however, and gains never exceeded a point or so. Even these were cut down in many instances after midday. Prices stiffened slightly near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 350,000 shares.

While apprehension over the outcome of the battle of England still is evident in financial quarters, uneasiness regarding war bulletins seemed to have waned a bit and more attention was paid to domestic business which most believed was on the upgrade. Politics, notwithstanding the Maine election, apparently was a neutral market factor.

Stocks up at one time or another were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Boeing, United Aircraft, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, Westinghouse, Dow Chemical, du Pont and Woolworth. A few of these eventually slipped.

Lifted moderately in a slow curb were Aluminum of America, American Cyanamid "B" and Republic Aviation.

Bonds Irregular

Corporate loans wiped out much of yesterday's losses in irregular market dealings today.

Selected issues advanced around a point toward the final hour, although minor declines also were in evidence.

In the foreign sector, issues which advanced vigorously, as hope mounted for British success, turned down while the market studied latest bulletins.

Among the losers were such loans as Australia 4½s, New South Wales 5s, Canada 3s and 4s. French Government stamped 7½s of '41 dropped around 3 points on a few sales.

Final congressional approval of the omnibus transportation bill stirred considerable interest in the carriers.

In the plus column were Nickel Plate 4s, N. Y. Central 5s, Pennsylvania General 4½s of '65, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, and Erie 5s of '75.

Trimmed were Walworth 4s, Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s of '58, and Gotham Silk Hosiery 5s.

U. S. Governments tended downward.

Department Store Sales Up 10 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended August 31 were 10 per cent higher than in the corresponding week last year.

Sales in the week ended August 24 were 12 per cent above last year, and sales for the four weeks ended August 31 averaged 10 per cent more than last year.

All 12 Federal Reserve districts shared in the gain last week, as follows:

Boston 3, New York 13, Philadelphia 11, Cleveland 18, Richmond 19, Atlanta 6, Chicago 2, St. Louis 12, Minneapolis 16, Kansas City 12, Dallas 20, and San Francisco 10 per cent.

Wheat Values Lower In Late Trading

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 (AP)—Wheat futures developed a firm tone today but sold off slightly from the best levels in the final minutes of trading. Strength in the market was in sympathy with a better showing by securities and price advances at Minneapolis.

Trading volume, however, was only fair. Corn and other grains also advanced with wheat.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The securities market kept its price balance fairly well today in the face of severe bombing of the city itself. While most changes were toward lower levels, no concerted selling pressure developed.

British Government bonds lost an outside of ¾ point but steadied at the declines. Kaffirs were offered from Johannesburg. Domestic rails, possibly as a result of fears of war damage, declined. Most coppers and other base metals maintained an even course, along with oils and rubbers.

Liverpool: Cotton futures lost 1 to 4 points today under influence of the continued decline in the Egyptian market, where traders were worried about the possible unsettling effect of freer supplies in the near future.

Electrical Equipment Orders

NEW YORK (AP)—Two eastern utility systems have ordered turbine-generator equipment totaling 102,000 kilowatts and costing more than $2,000,000, General Electric Co. announced Consolidated Gas & Electric Co. of Baltimore ordered a 52,000-kilowatt unit and Potomac Electric Power Co. of Washington, D. C., one for 50,000 kw.

Pamphlet on Boston & Maine

NEW YORK—Van Tuyl & Abbe are distributing a pamphlet on Boston & Maine Railroad showing how holders of the road's new first mortgage 4s of 1960 may improve their yield now by switching into other first mortgage issues of the road covered by the same indenture.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	58	58	58	Sep 7
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅞
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	4	13⅜	13	13	Sep 9
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	1	40½	40½	40½	Sep 9
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	10	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	16	16	16	Sep 6
26½	15½	Alleg L Stl (3¼e)	•1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
12⅝	6⅜	Allen Ind (½e)	1	9	9	9	— ⅜
182	133½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	155	154½	154½	— ½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Sep 6
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	Sep 9
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	8	6⅞	6⅜	6¾	+ ¼
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	Sep 5
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1e)	16	34¼	33½	33½	— ½
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	1	13¼	13	13	— ½
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 7
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	A'g 16
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	48	48	48	— ½
21	12⅞	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	1	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	Sep 9
75	41¾	Am Airlines	8	55⅛	54½	55⅛	+ ⅛
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
9⅜	5½	Am Bosch	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	3	34¾	34¾	34¾	Sep 9
2¾	1⅞	Am Cable & R	9	2	1⅞	2	Sep 9
116½	87	Am Can (4)	1	97	97	97	+ ½
178½	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	178	178	178	— ½
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	5	25	25	25	
51¾	34	Am Car pf	2	43½	43½	43½	Sep 9
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	1	19	19	19	
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105¼	104¾	104¾	+ ¼
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	2	125	125	125	Sep 9
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¾e)	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Sep 3
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	Sep 9
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	8	9¼	9	9	Sep 9
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 9
6⅜	1½	Am European	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 31
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 9
24¼	9⅛	A&FP$6pf(.90k)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	Sep 9
28¼	10⅜	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	5	16	16	16	+ ⅛
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	Sep 9
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	4	29¼	29	29¼	— ½
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	3	28	28	28	Sep 5
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	53	53	53	Sep 7
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	4	2	1¾	1¾	Sep 9
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	7	22½	22½	22½	Sep 9
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	5	3¾	3½	3½	Sep 9
13½	12½	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	12½	12½	12½	Sep 5
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	51	51	51	A'g 13
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	4	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	5	57	57	57	—2
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	9	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
3⅝	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Sep 9
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	92	92	92	A'g 23
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	5	3½	3½	3½	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	3	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	—2¼
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	3	44	43½	43½	
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	34	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	7	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	7	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	3	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ¼
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1⅓e)	16	38½	37¾	38⅛	
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	138½	138½	138½	Sep 4
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	3	57	56¾	57	Sep 5
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	8	22⅜	22	22	— ¼
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	1	12	12	12	Sep 9
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	12	12	12	A'g 27
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Sep 9
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	74	74	74	—1
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	Sep 5
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	8	165¼	164½	164½	— ½
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	74¾	74¾	74¾	— ¼
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	6	76	75½	75½	— ½
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	2	150½	150	150½	Sep 4
5¾	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	1	3½	3½	3½	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	15	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
101½	83½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	97½	95¾	97½	Sep 6
12	6	Am Woolen	8	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	6	40	39¾	40	+ ¼
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	8	6	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
45½	35	Am Z p pf (3¾k)	1	45½	45½	45½	Sep 6
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	46	22	21½	21⅜	
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	29	29	29	Sep 6
22⅝	12½	Anchor H ((.30e)	1	16	16	16	Sep 6
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	10	10	10	Sep 9
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	2	2½	2⅜	2½	A'g 30
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	4	29½	29½	29½	— ½
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	105	105	105	Sep 9
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	11	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
64⅛	35	Armour Ill p pf	4	42	42	42	—1¾
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22¾	Arm Cork (¾e)	3	34½	33¾	33¾	— ⅝
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅝e)	2	8⅜	8¼	8¼	Sep 9
9½	3⅜	Artloom Corp	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Sep 4
9	4⅝	Assd Dry Goods	9	6¼	5¾	5¾	Sep 9
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	Sep 9
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	1	64	64	64	A'g 30
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	A'g 29
25¼	13	Atch J & S F	4	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ¼
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Sep 6
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	6	22	21⅜	22	
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅜
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	2	65½	65½	65½	Sep 5
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	3	6	5½	5½	Sep 9
15⅞	11⅞	Austin Nichols	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Sep 9
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	13	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	12	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	13	4¼	4	4	— ¼
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	3	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	2	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¾
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Sep 9
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	8	28½	28	28½	Sep 9
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	3	25½	25½	25½	Sep 9
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Sep 6
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Sep 5
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(13¼e)	6	30¾	30¼	30½	+ ¼
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	7	21	20½	20½	Sep 9
56¾	48⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	3	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 17
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	30½	30¼	30¼	—1¼
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	39	78¾	77¾	78½	+1½
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	121¼	121¼	121¼	Sep 9
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	23	23	23	Sep 6
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	Sep 9
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅓e)	2	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	1	18	18	18	Sep 5
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	41	16½	15¾	15¾	
19⅜	19⅜	Bohn A & B (1e)	5	26⅜	26	26	— ¾
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	24⅞	24½	24⅞	Sep 9
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	2	19⅞	19½	19⅞	
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	10	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
2⅜	1	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 9
57¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Sep 9
7	4⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	2	5	5	5	Sep 6
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	7	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	15	21	20¼	20⅞	+ ⅛
39⅜	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	44	44	44	
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	16	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
24⅝	15½	Bkly-Man Tr	106	24⅜	24	24½	+ ½
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	A'g 13
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	4	16½	16½	16½	— ¾
37½	27	Brown Sh (2)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Sep 5
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	2	22⅞	22	22⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	9	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
33¾	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	4	32¼	31¾	32	+ ¼
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
21⅝	12⅛	Burling Mill (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	13	8	8	8	— ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Sep 6
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
13⅜	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	1	8	8	8	
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	6	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅜
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	3	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
52⅛	20½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(3⅛e)	7	6⅜	6	6⅛	— ⅛
19½	11	Camph Wy(.90e)	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	2	14	14	14	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	12	4	3¾	3¾	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	35½	35½	35½	— ½
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Sep 6
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¼e)	1	31	31	31	Sep 9
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	5	51½	51½	51½	—2½
36½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	6	48¼	47¼	47¼	Sep 9
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	8	28¼	28	28¼	— ⅛
12½	5	Celotex Corp	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Sep 9
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ¼
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	7	2½	2	2	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	2	3½	3½	3½	Sep 9
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Sep 9
6	2¾	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 29
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	3	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅜
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	21⅛	21	21⅛	Sep 6
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	6	22½	22	22½	— ½
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	3	16⅞	16½	16⅞	Sep 4
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅜e)	12	40	39½	39½	— ⅛
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96	96	96	Sep 6
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 3
⅝	⅛	Chi & N West	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	4	½	½	½	— ⅜
2¼	¾	Chi Great W pf	3	1	⅞	⅞	Sep 9
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	8½	8½	8½	
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 4
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	5	11⅛	10¾	10¾	
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Sep 6
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	3	45	44½	44½	Sep 9
		Chi Rock Is & P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 4
		C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 3
		C R I & P 7% pf	1	½	½	½	Sep 5
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Sep 9
6⅝	1⅜	Childs Co	2	2½	2½	2½	Sep 9
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	45	77⅜	75¾	76½	+ ⅞
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	Sep 6
4⅜	2	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 6
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	4	33	32⅞	33	— ⅞
16⅝	117	Clev Gr B (.80e)	2	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	Sep 6
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	7	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅜
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	5	34¼	34	34	
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	2	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ½
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60	60	60	+1
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	7	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
101½	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	Sep 7
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	3	24	23⅞	23⅞	Sep 9
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	4	19⅛	18¼	18¼	Sep 6
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	5	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	8	19	19	19	— ⅛
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	48	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	83½	83½	83½	
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	5	5	5	Sep 9
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	20	20	20	—2
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	2	79¾	78	79¾	Sep 5
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	2	32¼	32	32¼	+ ¼
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99½	99½	99½	Sep 5
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	39⅜	39	39⅜	+ ⅜
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Sep 6
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	5	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	
13¾	¾	Com'th & South	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	61	60⅛	60⅛	Sep 9
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1,80)	20	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Sep 6
14	7	Congoleum (1)	1	17	17	17	— ⅜
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
12	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 27
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	2	22¼	21¾	21¾	
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (3¢e)	6	11¼	11	11	+ ¼
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.15e)	8	6	5¾	5¾	
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	14	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ¼
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	107	107	107	Sep 9
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep 6
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	6	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ¼
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	Sep 6
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	6	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	3	1½	1½	1½	Sep 7
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	3	3	3	
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	14½	14½	14½	Sep 4
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103	103	103	Sep 6
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	3	14½	14½	14½	Sep 9
15⅜	7½	Cont Bak (A)	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	Sep 9
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	— ⅜
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	3	39	38½	38½	— ½
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	2	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	A'g 27
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (¼e)	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	36¼	35⅞	36¼	+ ¼
63	56	Cont Motors	18	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	5	18¾	18⅜	18¾	
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	3	23	22¼	22¼	Sep 9
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	6	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	56⅜	56	56	Sep 9
65½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	3	51	51	51	— ¼
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	17	169	169	A'g 16
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
1½	½	Coty Internat'l	2	½	½	½	— ⅛
24¼	13	Crane Co	18	18½	18	18	— ¼
32¾	23	Cream of Wh (2)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	Sep 7
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	1	4¾	4¾	4¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wagner Fights For Loans To Latin America

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Administration leaders strove to win Senate approval today for the $500,000,000 Latin-American loan bill advocated by President Roosevelt, but first they faced the task of beating down the efforts of opponents to limit its scope.

As presented by Senator Robert Wagner (D), of New York, who termed it "an essential element in our program of total defense," the bill would increase the lending powers of the Export-Import Bank for a threefold purpose. Senator Wagner outlined the aims yesterday as follows:

1. "To expand our opportunities in Latin American trade."

2. "To develop in this hemisphere all the materials necessary for our mutual security."

3. "To aid in the orderly marketing of Latin American surpluses."

Senator Robert Taft (R), of Ohio, leader of the opposition forces, submitted an amendment, however, which would eliminate action on the first and third points and restrict any loans to undertakings which would "assist in the development of the resources of the Western Hemisphere," such as developing South American production of tin and rubber.

In the event his amendment were adopted, Senator Taft expressed the view that the amount of the bank's increased capitalization might well be reduced to $200,000,000 instead of the $500,000,000 proposed.

Senator Taft asserted that loans to assist Latin American nations in the orderly marketing of their surplus products, would be "a new departure" in the bank's policy. President Roosevelt advocated such assistance in a message to Congress on July 22 as a means of combatting the wartime disruption of trade.

Replying to Senator Taft, Senator Wagner declared that "if we refuse this reasonable measure of limited aid, we are undermining not only our own economy but also our national security."

"The threat of totalitarian infiltration is very real," he said. "If we forsake the Latin American countries in this time of desperate need, we will drive them directly into the arms of the Axis powers."

Western Auto Supply Debentures Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—Western Auto Supply Co. of Missouri is offering through a syndicate headed by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt $6,000,000 of 15-year 3¼ per cent sinking fund debentures.

The issue was priced at 99½ per cent and accrued interest. The proceeds will be used to settle outstanding loans and for expansion.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Sept. 7 compared with comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $24,870,878 ($26,520,567); expenditures, $24,477,700,425 (2,221,102,486); net balance, $2,- (since included, $1,744,015,122 ($1,528,412,947); Customs receipts for month, $4,448,169 ($5,625,995); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $892,520,131 (889,185,113); expenditures, $1,689,471,523 ($1,835,396,656); excess of expenditures $796,951,392 ($946,211,543); gross debt, $43,913,151,525 ($40,937,577,007); increase over previous day, $655,585; gold assets, $20,972,487,209 ($16,737,297,958).

Alaskan Sealskins Purchased

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10 (AP)—Fifty coat manufacturers and fur jobbers purchased 30,787 Alaskan sealskins from the United States Government at the semiannual auction sale here Sept. 9. The sealskins brought an average of $21.08 each, a 3.3 per cent advance in price.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 3¼s '41	103.10	103.10	103.10
1 3¼s "41 reg	103.9	103.9	103.9
5 2½s '52-'50	105.30	105.30	105.30
1 3s '55-'51	110.19	110.19	110.19
3 2½s '53-'51	103.23	103.23	103.23
7 2¾s '60-'55	108.7	108.5	108.7
5 2¾s '65-'60	106.30	106.27	106.30

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-'44	107.17	107.17	107.17

New York City Bond

71 3s '80	71	96	95⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
16 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	40½	40	40¼
43 Alleghany cv 5s '44	91¼	91⅜	91⅜
27 Alleghany cv 5s '49	73¼	72⅞	72⅞
26 Alleghany 5s '50 st	47⅜	47¼	47¼
6 Allied Strs 4½s '51	97¼	97	97¼
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108½	108½	108½
11 Am T &T 5½s '43	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
2 Am T & T 3¾s '61	105⅞	105¾	105¾
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	105	105	105
5 Arm Del 4s 57	41¾	41¾	41¾
4 Arm Del 4s 55	102⅞	102¼	102¼
2 AT&SF 4s 95	103	102⅞	102⅞
11 AT&SF 4½s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 A C Line cll 4s 52	103⅜	103¼	103¼
10 A C Line 4½s 64	64⅜	64	64
11 B&O st mtg 4s 48	52¼	52⅛	52½
19 B&O 95 st A	69⅜	69¼	69¼
4 B&O 95 st C	30⅜	30⅜	30½
11 B&O 2000 st D	34	33⅝	33⅝
13 B&O 96 st F	30¾	30¼	30¼
24 B&O cv 60 st	31	30	30
13 B&O 4s 48	13¼	13	13
1 B&O S W 50 st	69¼	68¼	68¼
8 Bang & Aroo cn 4s51	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	60¼	60¼	60¼
17 Beth Stl 3½s 52	60½	60½	60½
11 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
7 Boston&Me 5s 67	104⅝	104⅝	104¾
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	71¼	71	71¼
7 Boston&Me 4½s 70	68¾	68¾	68¾
18 Boston&Me 5s 55	18	18	18
10 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	75¾	75¾	75¾
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	111½	111⅛	111½
22 Buf R&P 57 st	95½	95½	95½
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	40	39¾	40
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	93½	93½	93½
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	94½	94¼	94½
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	92½	92	92
3 Can Pac 4½s '46	91⅞	91¾	91⅞
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	76	76	76
2 Caro C&O 6s '52	66	65	65½
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	107 15-32	107 15-32	107 15-32
5 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	77½	77½	77½
1 Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	1½	1½	1½
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	25	25	25
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	108	108	108
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	44¼	44¼	44¼
3 Certain-td 5½s '48	63¼	63	63
1 ChampP&F(38) 4¾s50	79	78	78
18 C&O 4½s '92	102	102	102
6 C&O 3½s '96D	126	125¼	126
2 C&O cv 3½s '96E	101½	101½	101½
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	101½	101½	101½
1 CB&Q rfg 5c '71A	12	12	12
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	84½	84½	84½
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	76½	76½	76½
12 CB&Q 4s 89 ctf '49	86	86	86
9 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97⅝	97½	97½
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	93⅜	93	93⅜
3 Chic Gt West 4s '59	27	14	14
1 Chi Ind & Sou 4s '56	63	63	63
4 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	5½	5½	5½
1 CMSP&P ai5s 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
4 CM&SP 3½s '89B	23	23	23
1 Chi&NW cll 4½s '36	17	17	17
1 Chi&NW cv 4¼s '49	21¼	21¼	21¼
2 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	43¼	43¼	43¼
7 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	7	7	7
7 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s '60	53	52½	53
6 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	43	42&	42⅝
1 ChUnSta 3¼s '63	108	108	108
1 ChUnSta 3½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 ChUnSta 3½s '63	100½	100¼	100¼
21 Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	93	93	93
10 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	91¼	91¼	91¼
2 ChUnTerm 3½s '71	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4 CCC&StL 4½s '77	51	51	51
2 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	105⅛	105	105
8 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	105 15-32	105 15-32	105 15-32
3 Comwl Ed cv 3½s '58	122¼	122⅛	122¼
1 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Consoln Coal 5s '60	106½	106½	106½
2 ConsumPow 3½s '70	66	66	66
3 Consum Pow 3½s '65	111	110½	110½
4 Contin'tal Oil23¾s'48	108⅛	108¼	108¼
1 CrownCork 4½s '48	106⅜	106¼	106¾
2 Dayton P&L 3s 70	103½	103½	103½
2 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	105½	105½	105½
3 Det Ed 4½s 61	51⅛	51	51⅛
7 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	107¾	107¾	107¾
22 Erie rfg 5s67	101¾	101¾	101¾
9 Erie rfg 5s 75	14	13¾	13¾
28 Erie genlien 4s 96	27½	27½	27½
2 Erie cv 4s 53A	24	24	24
4 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
6 Fla E Cst 5s 74	73⅝	73½	73⅝
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	7	7	7
10 Gen Cable 5½s 47	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Ben Stl Cast 5½s 49	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
3 Goth Silw Ho 5s 46	76	76	76
9 GtNorRy 5½s '52	79	79	79
6 Gt Nor 5s '73	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 GtNor 4½s '77 E	86	86	86
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	88⅝	88	88⅜
5 GtNor 4s '46 H	103½	103½	103½
1 GtNor 3¾s '61	94½	94½	94½
1 Guf St Stl 4½s '61	80	80	80
2 Gulf St Utl 3½s '69	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	110½	110½	110½
7 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	44¾	44¾	44¾
1 Ill Cen 4s 55	12¾	12¾	12¾
19 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	46½	46½	46½
4 Ill Cen 5s '55	40¾	40¾	40¾
1 Inland Stl 3½s 61	53½	52½	53½
103 InterbRTr 6s '32	46	46	46½
4 InterbRTr rfg 5s '66	43	43	43
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	106	106	106
7 Int Hydro Elec cv 6s '44	88	88	88
3 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	51	51	51
6 Int Paper 6s '55	65½	65	65½
3 Int Paper 5s '47	103	102¾	103
2 Int T&T 4½s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
14 Int T&T 5s '55	29½	29	29½
4 Jones&LaugSt4¼s'61	33	32⅜	32⅜
5 KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 KC South 5s '50	33	33	33
2 KC South 3s '50	65½	65½	65½
2 KC Term 4s '60	62	62	62
5 Kresge Found 3s 50	107	107	107
1 ac Gas 6s 42A	103	103	103
6 Lac Gas 6s 42B	46¾	46¾	46¾
6 Lac Gas 5½s 53	46¾	46¾	46¾
	55	54½	55

Sales in $1000

	High	Low	2:00
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	55	55	55
9 Lac Gas 5s 42	90¼	90	90
12 Lac Gas 5s 39	94	93	94
11 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	55	55	55
3 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	39¾	38⅝	39¾
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 40isd	42¼	42⅛	42⅛
2 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	19¾	19¾	19¾
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	18	18	18
6 LehVal 4½s2003asd	18	18	18
11 Leh Val 4s 2003	17	17	17
35 Leh Val 4s 2003asd	17¼	16⅞	17¼
4 Liquid Carb 4s 47	104 7-32	104 7-32	104 7-32
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	94¼	94¼	94¼
10 Long Isl unif 4s 49	94½	94½	94½
7 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84	83½	83½
2 Lou & N 5s 2003B	102	102	102
10 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84⅞	83½	84⅞
3 Lou&Nsv Jt M 4s 52	84¾	84¾	84¾
2 Maine Cen 4s 57	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
9 McCrory Strs 3¼s'55	104⅜	104½	104½
8 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	94¼	94½	94¼
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104½	104¼	104½
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
7 Mo Pac 5s '77 P ct	16⅜	16½	16½
14 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17	16⅜	16⅜
11 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	17⅜	13¼	13¼
10 Mob & O 4½s'77 ct	42½	42½	42½
1 MonWPa Pub Sv6s'65	35½	35⅛	35⅛
14 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	111½	111½	111½
3 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	102	101¾	102
5 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	34⅝	34¼	34½
3 Mount StT&T 3¼s '68	41½	41⅜	41½
2 Nat Distill 3½s'49	108¾	108¾	108¾
23 Natl Supply 3¾s'54	104	103⅝	104
3 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	104½	104	104
3 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	107	107	107
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	105½	105½	106½
1 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	60	60	60
5 NO Tex&M 5s '56C	34¼	34¼	34¼
13 NYC rfg 5s 2013	33¼	32¾	33¼
95 NYC 4½s 2013 A	32½	32½	32½
1 NYC cn 4s '98	59½	59¼	59¼
3 NYC 3½s '46	53⅝	53⅜	53¼
2 NYC cv 3¼s '52	58	58	58
2 NYC & HR 4s '42	83	83	83
29 NYC&HR 3½s '97	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
1 NYC Ls Sh 3½s '98	94½	94½	94½
	82¼	82½	82½
	61¾	61¾	61¾

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Ellen Elec & Eqmt	2½c	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Backstay Welt	12½c	Sep. 26	Sep. 20
Mead Johnson	75c	Oct. 1	Sep. 14

Accumulated

Fla Pw & Lt pf	$2.18	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Grief Bros Cooperage Cp $3.20 cum A	80c	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Guilfd Rlty Co (Balti Md) 6% pf	75c	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Intl P CoLtd7% pf	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Price Bro&Co pf	$1.37½	Oct. 17	Sep. 21

Increased

Natl Steel Corp	75c Q	Sep. 30	Sept. 20

Initial

Trus Sys Disc Corp of Chicago pf	40c	Oct. 15	Sep. 14

Irregular

Avondale Mills	4c	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Diam'd Fild Cem Co	25c	Sep. 20	Sep. 10
Hummel Ross Fd	25c	Sep. 30	Sep. 14
Shakespeare Co	10c	Oct. 18	Oct. 8

Regular

Allen El&Eqmt	2½c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Am CrysSug6%pf	$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Auto Fin Co (Greenwd, S. C.)	25c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 17
Do pf	75c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do 6% env pf	75c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Backstay Welt	12½o	Sep. 26	Sep. 20
Branch Bkg & Tr Co (Wilson, N. C.)	$2	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Calif W&T 6% pf	$1.25	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Chicago Daily News Inc 5% pf	$1.25	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Columbus Bk & Tr Co (Columbus Ga.)	$1	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Crystal Tissue	12½c	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Eastern Tr Co (Halifax N S)	$2	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Economy Groc Strs	25c	Q Sep. 25	Sep. 20
El StgeBatCo pf pf	50c	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Endicott Johnson Do pf	75c	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Gen Candy A	$1.25	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Gen Finance	25c	Q Sep. 20	Sep. 16
Grt Eastern Fire Ins Co (White PlainsNY)	5c	S Sep 16	Sep. 5
Halsted Exch Nat Bk (Chicago, Ill)	$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 27
Horn & Hardart Bkg (N. J.)	$1.50	Q Sep. 26	Sep. 16
Intl Nick (Ca) pf	$1.75	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 2
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 2
Jolief & Chi RR	$1.75	Q Oct. 7	Sep. 25
Kahn's (E) Sons Co			
Do 7% pf	25c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Kittanning Tel Co	$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Kysor Heater Co	50c	Q Sep. 16	Aug. 3
Liberty National Bank (Chi)	$1.50	Q Oct.	Sep. 25
Mascot Oil Co	1c	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Mead Johnson	75c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Meyer-Blanke Co	40c	Sep. 12	Sep. 7
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 1	.....
New London Nor RR Co	$1.75	Q Oct.	Sep. 14
NY P & L 7% pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 17
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 17
Ogilvie Flour M	25c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 17
Pacific Can	25c	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Pac Pow & W Co Ltd 6% pr pf	75c	Q Sep. 3	Aug. 30
Parkersburg R & R Co $5.50 pf	$1.37½	Q Sep. 3	Aug. 20
Porto Rico Pow Co Ltd 7% pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Reynolds M pf	$1.37½	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Rensselaer Co B & Tr Co (NY)	$2.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 28
Seven-Up Bottling Co (LA)	25c	Q Sep. 15	Sep. 5
Sheller Mfg Corp	10c	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Telluride Pow Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Titanic Std Min	5c	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Torr'gton Wat Co	50c	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Trico Prods Corp	62½c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Union Invest Co Do 7.6% pf	10c	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Union Tr Co (Indianapolis)	95c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Universal L Tob Do pf	$3	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Van de Kamp's Holland Dutch Bakers Inc	$1	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Do $6.50 pf	$2	Q Nov.	Sep. 18
Woodley Pet	$1.62½	Q Sep. 20	Sep. 10
	12½c	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 20

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 2,603,000; previous day, 4,008,100; week ago, 4,940,700; year ago 21,981,600; two years ago, 7,247,175; Jan. 1 to date, 1,059,173,275; year ago, 1,356,900,975; two years ago, 1,208,349,930.

Foreign Bonds

8 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	63½	63½	63½
13 Argentine 4½s '48	81	80	80
7 Australia 5s '55	55¾	54¾	54¾
10 Australia 4½s '56	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 Berlin City 6s '58	49½	48	49½
4 Brazil 6½s '26-57	13¼	12⅛	12⅛
2 Brazil 6½s -27-57	11¾	11¼	11¼
2 Brisbane 5s '57	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Brisbane 5s '58	54	54	54
3 Buen A 4½s Aug '76	48½	48½	48½
8 Buen A 4¾s '75	54½	54½	54½
1 Bulgaria 5s '67	10¼	10¼	10¼
13 Canada 5s '52	99¾	99	99¼
2 Canada 4s '60	93¾	90¾	90¾
2 Canada 3¼s '61	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
3 Canada 3s '68	80¼	80	80
12 Canada 3s '67	80	79½	79½
12 Canada 2½s '45	90½	90½	90½
1 Chile 6s '60	12½	12½	12½
1 Chile 6s '67 Jan asd	11	11	11
2 Chile 6s '63 asd	11	11	11
2 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	28½	28½	28½
2 Cuba 4½s '77	53	53	53
2 Denmark 6s 42	34¾	34¾	34¾
4 Fremch 6s 42	60	60	60
3 GerGov 5½s65	15½	15¾	15¾
9 Italy 7s 1951	50	49¾	49¾
10 GerGovt 7s 49	19½	19¼	19½
4 Japan 6½s 54	32½	32½	32½
1 Milan City 6½s '52	32½	32½	32½
2 N Sou Wales 5s '58	58	58	58
1 Norway 4s '63	40	40	40
1 Panama 5½s'53	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Panama 5s63A st asd	53½	53½	53½
7 Queensld 7s '41	6½	6½	6½
4 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	88	88	88
2 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	6¼	6¼	6¼
3 Ruhr Chem 6s '48A	8¼	8	8
1 Sante Fe (Prov 4s '64	21	21	21
8 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	58	58	58
3 Tokyo City 5½s '61	38	38	38
1 Uruguay Ell P 7s '45	54½	54½	54½
1 UnStlWk 6½s '51A	82	82	82
1 Uruguay 6s '60	25	25	25
6 Urug aj 3¾s4s4½s'79	44½	44½	44½
1 Yokohama 6s '61	42½	42½	42½
	56½	56½	56⅜

Sales in $1000

	High	Low	2:00
13 NYCh&StL 6s '41	80⅞	80½	80⅞
1 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	67	67	67
47 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	57	56⅜	56½
2 NY G El H&P 4s '49	116¾	116¾	116¾
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	16¾	16¾	16¾
2 NYNH&H 4½s '67	16¾	16¾	16¾
7 NY S&W Term 5s '43	53½	53½	53½
3 Nor Am 3¾s '54	12	12	12
62 Nor Pac 6s 2047	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	63½	62¾	63
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55	55	55
22 Nor Pac 4s '97	54½	54½	54½
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	68¼	67½	68¼
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	44¾	44¼	44½
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s '48	110	109¾	109¾
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	105½	105½	105½
11 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	101	101	101
2 Otis Steel 4½s'62A	105⅞	105½	105½
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	69	69	69
4 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	110½	110½	110½
1 Para Pict cv 3½s'47	104½	104½	104½
2 Pen Co 4s '52 E	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 Pen Co 4s '63	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	104½	104½	104½
10 Penn RR gen 4s '48	109½	109½	109½
13 Penn RR gen 4½s '65	108½	108⅛	108½
30 Penn RR 4½s deb '70	104¼	104	104¼
13 Penn RR gen 4½s '81	90¼	90¼	90¼
6 Penn RR 4½s '84 E	98⅛	98	98⅛
1 Penn RR 3¼s '52	98¼	98	98¼
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	85½	85½	85½
6 Peoria & E 4s '40 st	116¼	116¼	116¼
1 Peoria & E 4s '40 st ct	46½	46	46½
5 Pere Marq 5s '56	46	46	46
5 Pere Marq 4½s'8 '80	69½	69½	69½
19 Phkelps Dodge 3½s'52	61	61	61
1 Phil Bal & Wash 5s'74	109¾	109½	109½
2 Phila Co 5s '67	112¾	112¼	112¼
3 Phil Elec 3½s 67	106¼	106¼	106¼
70 Phillips Pet 3s '48	111¾	111⅝	111⅝
1 PCC & SL25s '70A	106¾	106½	106½
10 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60C	107	107	107
1 Pitt Cin&StL 4½s'56	55	54½	55
27 Republic Steel 4½s'61	106½	106½	106½
1 Rio Gr June 5s'39	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 StLPub Svc 5s '59	100	100	100
2 St LSF 4½s '50 A	30	30	30
1 StPEGr Trk 4½s'47	65½	65½	65½
5 SA&A Pass 4s '43	10	10	10
2 Seab A L cn 6s '45	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
3 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	64½	64½	64½
3 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	45	44⅝	45
49 Shell Un 2½s '54	45⅛	45	45⅛
2 Silesian-Am 7s '41	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
5 Simmons cv 4s '52	97	97	97
1 Socony-Vac 3s '64	41	41	41
5 So Bell T & T 3s '79	101¾	101½	101⅜
48 So Cal Gas 4½s '60	105¾	105⅞	105⅞
6 Sou Kraft 4¼s'46	105¾	106	106
4 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	102	102	102
1 Sou Pac 4½s '68	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 So Pac 4½s '81	41	41	41
1 So Pac rfg 4s '55	41¼	40½	41
9 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	57⅝	56⅜	56⅜
2 South Ry 6½s '56	47⅝	47¼	47¼
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	80	80	80
9 South Ry gen 4s '56	75	75	75
8 South Ry gen 4s '58	89	89	89
2 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	55½	55½	55½
3 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Tex Corp 3s '59	105½	105½	105½
76 Third Ave aj 5s '60	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5 Third Ave 4s '60	20⅞	20¼	20¾
25 Tol & Oh Cen 4¾s '60	58	57½	57½
1 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	88	87½	88
1 Un Pac 4s '47	107½	107½	107½
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	113	113	113
8 US Steel 1.95s '48	82¼	82¼	82¼
5 US Steel 2.10s '49	101	101	101
4 U S Steel 2.54s '53	101½	101	101½
2 US Steel 2.30s '63	102	102	102
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	101½	101½	101½
1 Utah P&L 5s '44	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Va El & Pow 3½s'68	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Va & SW cn 5s '58	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 Wabash rfg 4½s '75	60	60	60
1 Wabash 4½s '78C	5¾	5

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wagner Fights For Loans To Latin America

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Administration leaders strove to win Senate approval today for the $500,000,000 Latin-American loan bill advocated by President Roosevelt, but first they faced the task of beating down the efforts of opponents to limit its scope.

As presented by Senator Robert Wagner (D), of New York, who termed it "an essential element in our program of total defense," the bill would increase the lending powers of the Export-Import Bank for a threefold purpose. Senator Wagner outlined the aims yesterday as follows:

1. "To expand our opportunities in Latin American trade."

2. "To develop in this hemisphere all the materials necessary for our mutual security."

3. "To aid in the orderly marketing of Latin American surpluses."

Senator Robert Taft (R), of Ohio, leader of the opposition forces, submitted an amendment, however, which would eliminate action on the first and third points and restrict any loans to undertakings which would "assist in the development of the resources of the Western Hemisphere," such as developing South American production of tin and rubber.

In the event his amendment were adopted, Senator Taft expressed the view that the amount of the bank's increased capitalization might well be reduced to $200,000,000 instead of the $500,000,000 proposed.

Senator Taft asserted that loans to assist Latin American nations in the orderly marketing of their surplus products, would be "a new departure" in the bank's policy. President Roosevelt advocated such assistance in a message to Congress on July 22 as a means of combatting the wartime disruption of trade.

Replying to Senator Taft, Senator Wagner declared that "if we refuse this reasonable measure of limited aid, we are undermining not only our own economy but also our national security."

"The threat of totalitarian infiltration is very real," he said. "If we forsake the Latin American countries in this time of desperate need, we will drive them directly into the arms of the Axis powers."

Western Auto Supply Debentures Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—Western Auto Supply Co. of Missouri is offering through a syndicate headed by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt $6,000,000 of 15-year 3¼ per cent sinking fund debentures.

The issue was priced at 99½ per cent and accrued interest. The proceeds will be used to settle outstanding loans and for expansion.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Sept. 7, compared with comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $13,870,878 ($26,520,567); expenditures, $24,657,967 ($31,135,626); net balance, $2,477,700,425 (2,221,102,486); working balance included, $1,744,015,122 ($1,528,412,947); Customs receipts for month, $4,448,169 ($5,625,995); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $892,520,191 (889,185,113); expenditures, $1,689,471,523 ($1,835,396,656); excess of expenditures $796,951,391 ($946,211,542); gross debt, $43,913,151,525 ($40,937,577,007); increase over previous day, $655,586; gold assets, $20,972,487,209 ($16,737,297,958).

Alaskan Sealskins Purchased

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10 (AP)—Fifty coat manufacturers and fur jobbers purchased 30,787 Alaskan sealskins from the United States Government at the second annual auction sale here Sept. 9. The sealskins brought an average of $21.08 each, a 3.3 per cent advance in price.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 3¼s '41	103.10	103.10	103.10
1 3¼s '41 reg	103.9	103.9	103.9
5 2½s '52-'50	105.30	105.30	105.30
1 3s '55-'51	110.19	110.19	110.19
2 2½s '53-'51	103.23	103.23	103.23
7 2¾s '60-'55	108.7	108.5	108.7
5 2¾s '65-'60	106.30	106.27	106.30

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-'44	107.17	107.17	107.17

New York City Bond

71 3s '80	71	96	95⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
16 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	40½	40	40¼
43 Alleghany cv 5s '44	91¾	91⅜	91⅜
27 Alleghany cv 's '49	73¼	72¾	72¾
26 Alleghany 5s '50 st	47¾	47¼	47¼
6 Allied Strs 4½s '51	97¼	97	97¼
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108½	108½	108½
8 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
11 Am T &T 5½s '43	105⅞	105¾	105¾
2 Am T & T 3¾s '61	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105	105	105
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	41¾	41¾	41¾
5 Arm Del 4s 57	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛
4 Arm Del 4s 55	103	102⅞	102⅞
2 AT&SF 4s 95	105¼	105¼	105¼
11 AT&SF 4½s 48	103⅜	103¼	103¼
10 A C Line cit 4s 52	64⅜	64	64
10 A C Line 4½s 64	52½	52½	52½
11 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	69⅜	69¼	69¼
19 B&O 95 st A	30⅜	30⅜	30½
4 B&O 95 st C	34	33⅜	33⅝
11 B&O 2000 st D	30¾	30¼	30¼
13 B&O 96 st F	31	30	30
24 B&O cv 60 st	13¼	13	13
13 B&O 4s 48	69¼	68¼	68¼
1 B&O S W 50 st	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
8 Bang & Aroo cn 4s51	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	60½	60½	60½
17 Beth Stl 3½s 52	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	104⅜	104⅜	104⅝
7 Boston&Me 4s 67	71¼	71	71¼
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	68¾	68¾	68¾
7 Boston&Me 4½s 70	18	18	18
10 Boston&Me 5s 55	75¾	75¾	75¾
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	110¼	110¼	110¼
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	111⅛	111⅛	111½
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	95½	95½	95½
22 Buf R&P 57 st	40	39¾	40
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	93½	93½	93½
1 Can Nat 4s '69 Oct	94½	94½	94½
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	92½	92	92
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	91⅞	91¾	91⅞
3 Can Pac 4½s '46	76	76	76
Can Pac 4½s '60	66	65	65½
2 Caro C&O 6s '52			
	107 15-32	107 15-32	107 15-32
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	77½	77½	77½
5 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	1½	1½	1½
1 Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	25	25	25
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	108	108	108
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	44¼	44¼	44¼
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	63⅛	63	63
3 Certain-td 1-2½ '48	78	78	78
1 ChampP&F(38)4¾s50	102	102	102
18 C&O 4½s '92	126	125¼	126
6 C&O 3½s '96D	101½	101½	101½
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	101½	101½	101½
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	12	12	12
1 CB&Q rfg 5c '71A	84½	84½	84½
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	76½	76½	76½
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	86	86	86
12 CB&Q 4s ITel '49	97⅝	97½	97½
9 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93⅜	93	93⅜
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	14	14	14
15 Chic Gt West 4s '59	27	27	27
1 Chi Ind & Sou 4s '56	63	63	63
4 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	5½	5½	5½
1 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
4 CM&SP 3½s '89B	23	23	23
1 Chi&NW 4½s '36	17	17	17
3 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Chi Ry 5s '27	43¼	43¼	43¼
2 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	7	7	7
7 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7 CRI&P rfg 4½s '34	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s '60	53	52½	53
6 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	43	42&	42⅝
4 ChUnSta 3¾s '63	108	108	108
1 ChUnSta 3½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
15 ChUnSta 3½s '63	100½	100¼	100¼
21 Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	93	93	93
10 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	91¼	91¼	91¼
2 CinUnTerm 3½s '71	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4 CCC&StL 4½s '77	51	51	51
2 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	105⅛	105	105
8 Colmbia G 5s 1961	105	104¾	104¾
3 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	105	15-32	105 15-32
8 Comwl Ed cv 3½s '58	122¼	122⅛	122¼
1 Con Edis 3½s '46	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	106½	106½	106½
6 Consoln Coal 5s '60	66	66	66
2 ConsumPow 3½s '70	111	110½	110½
3 Consum Pow 3½s '65	108½	108¼	108¼
4 Contin'tal Oil2¾s 48	106⅜	106¼	106¾
1 CrownCork 4½s '48	103½	103½	103½
2 Dayton P&L 3s 70	105½	105½	105½
12 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	51⅛	51	51⅛
3 Det Ed 4½s 61	107½	107⅛	107⅝
7 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107⅞	107½	107⅝
1 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	101¾	101¾	101¾
24 Erie rfg 5s67	14	13¾	13¾
9 Erie rfg 5s 75	14	13½	13¾
28 Erie genlien 4s 96	27½	27½	27½
2 Erie cv 4s 53A	24	24	24
4 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74	7⅜	7½	7⅜
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	7	7	7
10 Gen Cable 5½s 47	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
3 Goth Stlw Ho 5s 46	79	79	79
9 GtNorRy 5½s '52	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 Gt Nor 5s '73	96	96	96
2 GtNor 4½s '77 E	88⅝	88	88⅝
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103½	103½	103½
5 GtNor 4s '46 H	94½	94½	94½
2 GtNor 3¾s '67	80	80	80
1 Guf St Stl 4½s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	110½	110½	110½
7 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	44¾	44¾	44¾
7 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12¾	12¾	12¾
11 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	46½	46½	46½
19 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	41	40¾	40⅞
4 Ill Cen 5s '55	53½	53½	53½
3 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	46½	46	46½
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	43	43	43
1 Inland Stl 3s '61	106	106	106
103 InterbNRTr 6s '32	33¼	33¼	33¼
3 InterbNTr rfg 5s '66	80¾	80⅝	80¾
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	88	88	88
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	51	51	51
3 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	65½	65½	65½
6 Int Paper 6s '55	103	102¾	103
1 Int Paper 5s '47	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Int T&T 4½s '52	29½	29	29½
14 Int T&T 5s '55	33	32⅜	32⅝
4 Jones&LaugSd 4½s'61	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	33	33	33
3 KC South 5s '50	65½	65½	65½
2 KC South 3s '50	62	62	62
2 KC Term 4s '60	107	107	107
5 Kresge Found 3s 50	103	103	103
1 ac Gas 6s 42A	46¾	46¾	46¾
6 Lac Gas 6s 42B	46¾	46¾	46¾
6 Lac Gas 5½s 53	55	54½	55

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Ellen Elec & Eqmt	2½c	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Backstay Welt	12½c	Sep.	26	Sep. 20
Mead Johnson	75c	Oct.	1	Sep. 14

Accumulated

Fla Pw & Lt pf	$2.18	Oct.	1	Sep. 14
Grief Bros Cooperage Cp $3.20 cum A	80c	Oct.	1	Sep. 18
Guilford Ry Co (Balt) Md) 6% pf	75c	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Intl P CoLtd7% pf	$1.75	Oct.	1	Sep. 14
Price Bro&Co pf	$1.37½	Oct.	17	Sep. 21

Increased

Natl Steel Corp	75c	Q	Sep. 30	Sept. 20

Initial

Trus Sys Disc Corp of Chicago pf	40c	Oct.	15	Sep. 14

Irregular

Avondale Mills	4c	Oct.	1	Sep. 14
Diam'd Ptld Cem Co	25c	Sep.	20	Sep. 10
Hummel Ross F	25c	Oct.	30	Sep. 14
Shakespeare Co	10c	Oct.	18	Oct. 8

Regular

Allen El&Eqmt	2½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Am CrysSug6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 17
Auto Fin Co (Greenwd. S. C.)	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do pf	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do 6% env pf	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Backstay Welt	12½c	..	Sep. 26	Sep. 20
Branch Bkg & Tr Co (Wilson, N. C.)	$2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Calif W&T 6% pf	37½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Chicago Daily News Inc 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Columbus Bk & Tr Co (Columbus Ga)	$2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Crystal Tissue	12½c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Eastern Tr Co (Halifax N S)	$2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Economy Groc Strs	25c	Q	Sep. 25	Sep. 20
El StgeBatCo pt pf	50c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Endicott Johnson Do pf	75c	Oct.	1	Sep. 19
	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Gen Candy A	25s	Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 16
Gen Finance	5c	..	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Grt Eastern Fire Ins Co (White PlainsNY)	30c	S	Sep 16	Sep. 5
Halsted Exch Nat Bk (Chicago, Ill)	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 27
Horn & Hardart Bkg (N. J.)	$1.50	Q	Sep. 26	Sep. 16
Intl Nick (Ca) pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 2
Do 7% pf	$3.4c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 2
Joliet & Chi RR	$1.75	Q	Oct. 7	Sep. 25
Kahn's (E) Sons Co	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Kittanning Tel Co	50c	Q	Sep. 14	Aug. 3
Kysor Heater Co	15c	Q	Sep. 16	Sep. 3
Liberty National Bank (Chi)	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Mascot Oil Co	1c	..	Sep. 25	Sep. 14
Mead Johnson	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Meyer-Blanke Co Do 7% pf	40c	..	Sep. 12	Sep. 7
New London Nor RR Co	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	.....
NY P & L 7% pf Do $6 pf	$1.75	Oct.	1	Sep. 14
Ogilvie Flour M	$1.50	Oct.	1	Sep. 17
Pacific Can	25c	Oct.	1	Sep. 18
Pac Pow & W Co Ltd 6% pr pf	75c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Parkersburg R & R Co $5.50 pf	$1.37½	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 20
Porto Rico Pow Co Ltd 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Reynolds M pf	$1.37½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Rensselaer Co B & Tr Co (NY)	$2.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 28
Seven-Up Bottling Co (La.)	25c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 5
Sheller Mfg Corp	10c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Telluride Pow Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Titanic Std Min	1c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Torr'ston Wat Co	50c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Trico Prods Corp	62½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Union Invest Co	10c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Do 7.6% pf	95c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Union Tr Co (Indianapolis)	$3	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Universal L Tob	$1	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Do pf	$2	Q	Nov. 1	Sep. 18
Van de Kamp's Holland Dutch Bakers Inc	$1.62½	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 10
Do $6.50 pf	$1.62½	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 10
Woodley Pet	10c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	55	55	55
9 Lac Gas 5s 42	90¼	90	90
12 Lac Gas 5s 39	94	93	94
11 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	55	55	55
3 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	39¾	38⅝	39⅜
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 40tsd	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
2 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	18	18	18
6 LehVal 4½s2003asd	18	18	18
11 Leh Val 4s 2003	17	17	17
35 Leh Val 4s 2003asd	17¼	16⅞	17¼
4 Liquid Carb 4s 47			
	104 7-32	104 7-32	104 7-32
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	94¼	94¼	94¼
10 Long Isl unif 4s 49	94½	94½	94½
7 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84	83½	83½
2 Lou & N 5s 2003B	102	102	102
10 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84⅞	83½	84⅞
3 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	84¾	84¾	84¾
2 Maine Cen 4s 57	52¾	52¾	52¾
9 McCrory Strs 3¼s'55	104⅝	104½	104½
8 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	94¼	94⅛	94¼
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104½	104¼	104½
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	5¼	5¼	5¼
7 Mo Pac 5s '77 P ct	16⅜	16½	16½
14 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17	16¾	16¾
11 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	17⅜	17¼	17¼
8 Mob & Ob 5s '38 ct	42½	42½	42½
10 Mob & O 4½s'77 ct	35½	35⅛	35⅛
1 MonWPa Pub Sv6s'65	111½	111½	111½
14 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	102	101¾	102
3 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	34⅝	34¼	34½
5 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	41⅜	41⅜	41½
3 Mount StT&T 3¼s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Nat Distill 3½s'49	104	103¾	104
23 Natl Supply 3¾s'54	104½	104	104
3 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107	107	107
3 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	105½	105½	106½
3 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	60	60	60
1 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	34¼	34¼	34¼
5 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	33¼	32¾	33¼
5 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C	32½	32½	32½
13 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59½	59¼	59¼
95 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53⅝	53	53¼
3 YNC cn 4s '98	58	58	58
3 NYC 3½s '65	83	83	83
2 NYC cv 3¼s '52	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
6 NYC & HR 4s '42	94½	94½	94½
29 NYC&HR 3½s '97	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	61¾	61¾	61¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
13 NYCh&StL 5s '41	80⅞	80½	80⅞
1 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	67	67	67
47 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	57	56⅝	56½
2 NY G El H&P 4s '49	116¾	116¾	116¾
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	16¾	16¾	16¾
2 NYNH&H 4½s '67	16¾	16¾	16¾
7 NY S&W Term 5s '43	53½	53½	53½
2 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	12	12	12
3 Nor Am 3¾s '54	105¾	105¾	105¾
62 Nor Pac 6s 2047	63½	62¾	63
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	55	55	55
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	54½	54½	54½
22 Nor Pac 4s '97	68¼	67½	68¼
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44¾	44¼	44½
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	110	109¾	109¾
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	105½	105½	105½
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	101	101	101
11 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	105⅞	105½	105½
2 Otis Steel 4½s'62A	69	69	69
1 Pac T&T 3½s '66C	110½	110½	110½
4 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	104½	104½	104½
1 Para Pict cv 3¾s '47	90¼	90¼	90¼
2 Pen Co 4s '52 E	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Pen Co 4s '63	104½	104½	104½
1 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	109½	109½	109½
10 Penn RR gen 5s '68	108½	108½	108½
13 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	104¾	104	104¾
30 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	90¼	90¼	90¼
13 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	98⅛	98	98⅛
6 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	98⅛	98	98⅛
13 Pen RR 3¼s '52	85½	85½	85½
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	116¼	116¼	116¼
6 Peoria & E 4s '40 st	46½	46	46½
1 Peoria & E 4s '40 st ct	46	46	46
5 Pere Marq 5s '56	69½	69½	69½
5 Pere Marq 4½s '80	61	61	61
19 Phkelps Dodge 3½s'52	109¾	109½	109¾
1 Phil Bal & Wash 5s'74	112¾	112¾	112¾
2 Phila Co 5s '67	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111⅛	111⅛	111⅝
70 Phillips Pet 3s '48	106¾	106¼	106¾
1 PCC & SL25s '70A	107	107	107
10 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60C	55	54½	55
1 Portl Gen El 5s '50	106½	106½	106½
2 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	71¾	71¾	71¾
2 Por Ri AT 6s '42 unst	98	98	98
1 Readg 4½s '97 A	71	71	71
14 Republic Steel 4½s'61	99¾	99¾	99¾
27 Republic Stel 4½s'56	100	100	100
6 Rio Gr Junc 5s'39	30	30	30
1 StLPub Serv 5s '66	65½	65½	65½
2 St LSF 4s '50 A	10	10	10
1 StPEGr Trk 4½s'47	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5 SA&A Pass 4s '43	64½	64½	64½
2 Seab A L cn 6s '45	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
49 Shell Un 2½s '54	97	97	97
2 Silesian-Am 7s '41	41	41	41
5 Simmons cv 4s '52	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 Socony Vac 3s '64	105½	105½	105½
1 So Bell T & T 3s '79	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
48 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	106½	106	106
6 So Kraft 4¼s '46	102	102	102
4 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Sou Pac 4½s '68	41	41	41
57 Sou Pac 4½s '81	41¼	40½	41
18 So Pac 4½s '69	41¼	40⅝	41
7 So Pac rfg 4s '55	57	56⅜	56⅜
2 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	47⅜	47¼	47¼
2 South Ry 6½s '56	80	80	80
1 South Ry gn 6s '56	75	75	75
9 South Ry cn 5s '94	89	89	89
8 South Ry gen 4s '56	55½	55½	55½
1 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	105¼	105¼	105¾
3 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	105½	105½	105½
5 Tex Corp 3s '59	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
76 Third Ave aj 5s '60	20⅞	20¼	20¾
5 Third Ave 4s '60	58	57½	57½
25 Tol & Oh Cen 4¼s '60	88	88	88
1 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	107½	107½	107½
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113	113	113
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	82¼	82¼	82¼
8 US Steel 1.05s '48	101	101	101
5 US Steel 1.05s '49	101½	101½	101½
4 U S Steel 2.54s '53	102	102	102
2 US Steel 2.30s '51	101½	101½	101½
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	102½	102½	102½
1 Utah P&Lt 5s '44	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Va El & Pow 3½s'68	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2 Va & SW cn 5s '58	60	60	60
1 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1 Wabash 4½s '78C	5	5	5
15 Walker H 4¼s '45	104½	104¼	104⅜
6 Walwrth 6s '55	83½	83½	83½
6 Walwrth 4s '55	68½	68¼	68¼
2 West Shore 4s 2361	48½	48½	48½
1 Westn Md 4s '77A	89	89	89
12 Westn Md 4s '52	85¾	85⅝	85¾
10 Westn Pac 5s asd	13¼	13¼	13¼
14 Western Un 5s '51	69¾	69	69¾
11 Western Un 4½s'50	65½	65½	65½
41 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	102	101½	102
1 Wilson & Co 4s '55	105	105	105
27 Wis Cen 4s '49	24½	23⅝	24½
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	109½	109½	109½
2 Yonkers R&P 4s '42	108¾	108¾	108¾
20 Young S&T cv 4s '48	104¼	104½	104¼

Foreign Bonds

8 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	63½	63½	63½
13 Argentine 4½s '48	81	80	80
1 Australia 5s '55	55¾	55	55¾
1 Australia 5s '57	53¾	53¾	53¾
10 Australia 4½s '56	49½	48	49½
1 Berlin City 6s '58	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
7 Brazil 8s '26-'57	11¾	11¾	11¾
4 Brazil 6½s '-27-57	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
2 Brisbane 5s '57	54	54	54
2 Brisbane 5s '58	51	51	51
3 Buen A 4½s Aug '76	48½	48½	48½
6 Buen A 4½s '75	54½	54½	54½
1 Bulgaria 7s '67	10¼	10¼	10¼
13 Canada 5s '52	99¾	99	99¼
9 Canada 4s '60	91¾	90¾	90¾
2 Canada 3¼s '61	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
3 Canada 3s '68	80¼	80	80
12 Canada 3s '67	80	79½	79½
10 Canada 2½s '45

Roads Linking 120 Military Posts Are to Be Improved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—The Federal Works Agency will soon begin work on 3,112 miles of "access roads" linking approximately 120 military cantonments with main highways of this United States.

Announcement of this primary step in what may develop into a huge national defense road building program was made here by John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator, as the new $268,000,000 Federal aid road fund for 1942 and 1943 became available.

Thomas H. McDonald, Public Roads Commissioner, estimated that a residue of $197,000,000 in earlier road building and grade crossing elimination funds is also available for defense work. He estimated that the 3,100 miles of "access roads," to be paid for in full by the Federal Government, would cost approximately $200,000,000 and can be built "as fast as it has to be done."

Shortly after Oct. 1, the Federal Works Agency will turn over to President Roosevelt a complete survey of the 75,000-mile "strategic network" of roads in the United States with recommendations for improvements and extensions as proposed by the Army, Navy and National Defense Commission.

The survey shows approximately 1,800 bridges in the 75,000-mile system with a carrying capacity of less than 30,000 pounds and 150 with vertical clearance of less than 12½ feet.

Approximately 5,500 miles of road surface is earmarked for widening and 14,000 miles for strengthening.

Wallace Pleads to Farmers To Back Democratic Plan

HASTINGS, Neb. Sept. 10 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, carrying his campaign today into a part of drought-scarred Nebraska, urged his farm audiences to vote for candidates who will support the Administration's agricultural program.

He charged that Republicans "want the farm program taken away from the farmers and put into the hands of the grain trade. The Republican ticket says it is for commodity loans, but on Aug. 1, 1940, the Republicans in the House of Representatives voted 74 per cent against commodity loans.

"The Democrats voted 100 per cent for commodity loans. Republican candidates, by their words, say they are for commodity loans, but Republican Congressmen, by their action, say they are overwhelmingly against it."

Good Word for Willkie

Last night Mr. Wallace again linked the Republican Party with "appeasement" but cleared Wendell L. Willkie, the party's standard bearer, of the charge.

"The Republican candidate is not an appeaser and not a friend of Hitler. I'll say too that every Republican is not an appeaser. But you can be sure that every Nazi, every Hitlerite and every appeaser is a Republican."

The former Secretary of Agriculture attacked the "Republican businessmen" whom he identified as "economic appeasers." He charged they "will pour out their money and the money that belongs to the stockholders of their corporations to see that the Republican ticket is elected this fall. . . .

"That is why I fear the appeasers, for they are the same breed that stood behind Chamberlain in England, who made possible the easy conquest of Norway, of Holland, of Belgium and of France.

"Their powerful influence must be kept off the American Government in the dangerous days ahead."

Picture of Appeasement

This is the word picture Mr. Wallace drew of "economic appeasement":

". . . If there is a Hitler victory in Europe, there will at once be pressure for loans to the puppet governments which Hitler has set up in the countries he has conquered. The same business interests which unloaded the worthless bonds of Europe on American investors following the last war will push hard to repeat the profits they made then.

"Great numbers of businessmen in America will be crying for business as usual, for return to 'normalcy.' They are already looking ahead to business after the peace. . . .

"Once embarked on the business of selling oil and food and minerals to Hitler's Europe, there is no turning back. The alternative becomes business collapse. So we must go on yielding more and more to Hitler's demands, tying ourselves more and more tightly to his labor mark, putting ourselves more and more under his heel. That road leads to slavery."

London's Notorious Weather May Limit Nazi Air Raids

By the Associated Press

Londoners, digging themselves out of the third successive night of intense and devastating German air raids, appear to have suffered little damage to morale, but they nevertheless are looking forward to the time when bad weather will provide an expected respite from the German raiding assaults.

Expert observers have predicted generally that the bad weather which is due to arrive shortly may be expected to give England a respite. At the same time special reference is made to a British official admission that the German raiders over London on the night of Sept. 8 benefited by the heavy clouds and rain.

That is a question well worth consideration in view of the important part the atmospheric conditions undoubtedly will play. Actually there is no inconsistency involved, the experts point out, provided the vagaries of English weather are taken into account.

So far as London itself is concerned, there rarely will be a time, even in the worst weather, when some bombers won't be able to get over the Capital by instrument-flying and dump their cargoes of bombs blindly. It would be difficult to miss a target the size of the world's greatest city.

Would Be Indiscriminate

Such bombing carried out "blind" would be wholly indiscriminate. It would do damage, to be sure, and there might be fatalities, but the chances of military objectives being destroyed would be small. In short, it would contribute little to victory in the battle of Britain—unless it served to break civilian morale.

As for the rest of England, the fall and winter weather should provide real relief. Day after day the land will be shrouded with fogs and mists which start from the ground and reach up, thereby making an impenetrable blanket.

The fogs of London and elsewhere often are so thick that city life literally remains at a standstill.

The best a bomber can do under such circumstances is to get above the fog, steer by instrument until he is over some large target like a city and then shoot blindly. There will be times, it is believed, when the Nazi airmen will find more favorable conditions, but those may easily be the great exception.

Weather Forecasts Banned

Thus on the whole, England expects to get real relief from the fogs and mists which last from about October to March, inclusive. Destruction of industries and other military objectives should fall off heavily.

British authorities have ever since the beginning of the war forbidden publication of weather forecasts in England.

This is because the weather travels from west to east—from England onto the Continent—and the weather which England gets today arrives in Germany about 24 hours later. Thus the English aviator knows by today's weather at home what sort he will encounter in Germany tomorrow, but that scheme doesn't work both ways to help the Nazi. So weather reports are forbidden in order to keep the information from the enemy.

Should the war go into the winter, it is felt, England probably not only could repair damage done by the present aerial onslaught, but would be able to pile up great reserves from abroad, mainly from the United States.

Garand Rifles Tested at Shoot

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 10 (AP)—Only one marksman out of 1,057 using the Army's new semi-automatic rifle, the Garand (M-1), hit the target center with all his shots in a feature event of the national rifle matches yesterday.

Only a few of the entrants in the Garand match had ever fired the new rifle, which Army General Staff officials say will be in the hands of every soldier by 1942, replacing the Springfield which was adopted about the turn of the century.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

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BUSINESS WOMAN would like exchange room and board for housekeeping; good cooking essential; must be Protestant. Write Box H-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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Custom Work. Also Repairing, Restyling and Remodeling.
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HELP WANTED

COUPLE wanted—man, chauffeur, butler, houseman; woman, good cook, houseworker, experienced children; wages $90. Box 162, Manhasset, L. I., N. Y. Manhasset 1491.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER for widow's home, including care of girl of 6; salary $5. Call Middlesex 0962-J after 6:30 p. m. (Mass.).

HOUSEKEEPER for father, 2 daughters; state church, age, salary expected. Box 141, Belmont, Mass.

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COPLEY SQUARE—Daylight furnished offices facing the Square. Wesleyan Building, 581 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. KEN. 5370.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, part time. 551 Fifth Ave. Tel. MU 2-8389 or residence, Shore Road 8-6114.

PAYING GUESTS

A WOMAN legislator will open her large home to a few select paying guests, adults only; refined, homelike atmosphere; modern conveniences, spacious lawns; meals served only to resident guests, breakfast trays if desired; no liquor; references required; rates on request. MRS. BERTHA HAYES, Sunnyside Farm, Barrington, N. H.

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BALDWIN PIANOS
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Hear the amazing Acrosonic Spinet

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON
PRIMARY CALL
STATE PRIMARY

Board of Election Commissioners,
City Hall Annex, Court Square,
Boston, September 9, 1940.

IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions of law, notice is hereby given that meetings of members of the Democratic and Republican political parties in this city, qualified to vote, will be held in the several polling places, designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners on

Tuesday, the 17th Day of September, 1940

and all such members will on such date in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give in their votes for candidates for nomination for Senator in Congress, for Representatives in Congress, for State Officers and for Delegates to State Conventions.

The polls at said meetings will open at 8 o'clock A. M. and will close at 8 o'clock P. M.

In public places in each precinct of the city are posted five copies of the locations of polling places in the respective ward, and information as to such places may also be obtained at the office of the Election Commissioners, City Hall Annex, Court Square, Boston.

WILLIAM A. MOTLEY, Jr.,
FREDERIC E. DOWLING,
FRANCIS B. McKINNEY,
HILDA HEDSTROM QUIRK,
Board of Election Commissioners.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 415 W. 101st (Broadway)—Double, single studio rooms; running water, light, quiet. $5.50, $8.00, $10.00. DAVIS (Apt. 7C).

ROOMS WANTED

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LEOMINSTER, Aver, Fitchburg vicinity. Business man desires room and breakfasts; weekdays. Box D-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER, care for business people; good cook; references; $60 monthly; sleep in. Write Box 13, 328 E. 95th, N. Y. C.

WOMAN (colored), regular care of small apartments—cleaning, laundry; or by day, hour; excellent worker; references; N. Y. C. Write Box G-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, chokers. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH 4-4408 Get our offer before selling.

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European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9891.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

AGENTS WANTED

CALL ON FRIENDS with sensational lowest-priced Personal Christmas Cards and Stationery. Names imprinted. Also big-value 21-Card $1.00 Assortment. Profit, 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples FREE. WALLACE BROWN 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. R-24, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE—Best sellers. You make 50c profit on new 21-folder $1 Assortment. Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1. Other big-profit assortments. Experience unnecessary. 50c sample on approval. SCHWER, Dept. V-35, Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Orders galore, 50 folders with name, $1. FREE SAMPLES 30 designs. One of America's Famous 21 asst'. Costs 50c. Sells $1. Good Profits. Personal, Business Line. On approval. Sunshine Art, Dept. CM. 154 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

CHRISTMAS CARD sensation. Deal with leading concern. Big profits. Newest novelties, pyroxylin, velour. 50 Personals. Experience unnecessary. Request approval samples. Doehla, Fitchburg 5-48, Mass.

SELL Christmas Cards, New "Beauty Queen" 21-card assortment sells $1—you make 50c Outstanding value, appeal. Ten other assts. Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. X-1, Boston, Mass.

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! America's finest 21-card assortment. $1. Profit 100%. Big selection assortments. Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples. Wetmore & Sugden, 748 Monroe, Dept 45, Rochester, N. Y.

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SELL NYLON Hosiery with famous Snag-Proofed silk hosiery. Sensational opportunity. Write fully for sample Snag-Proofed Stocking. Big commissions. American Mills, Dept. P-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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YOUNG lady offers her services as secretary, companion-secretary, or in a similar capacity, experienced, shorthand-typist. Box W-1606, BCM CSM, London.

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We still have our usual variety of gifts to offer and a large percentage of our stocks at
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There is difficulty in replacement of stocks owing to Government Control so we would suggest you consider buying your Christmas Gifts very early this year to avoid disappointment. We are still able to offer our usual service to Pack and Post Parcels to Your Friends.

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EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
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Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

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The RUBBER SHOP
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ENGLAND

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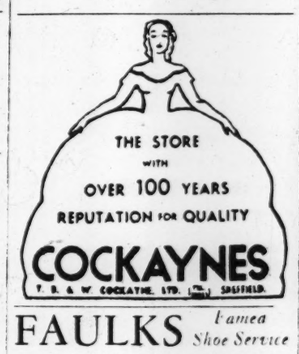

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ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD *(Continued)*

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Rugs, Blankets, Scarves all at Pre-War Prices
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Glasgow's Leading House for Down Quilts. Always 1000 to Choose From.
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Figured Satin with Bedspread to match. Gold, Rose, Green, Blue. Single Bed Size. Set 72/6
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Wonderful Range of Quilts, from 29/6
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Daily Features Page

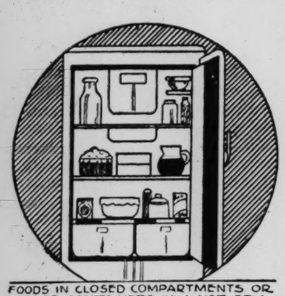
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Food in Open Containers Tends to Dry Out in Refrigerators?

Any mechanical refrigerator in which the air is chilled by cooling coils tends to remove moisture from the air next to the coils. This is plainly seen in the "frost" which collects on the coils.

The reason the coils take moisture from the air is that warm air can hold more moisture or water vapor than can cool air. As the air is chilled by the coils, some of the water vapor (an invisible gas) condenses and freezes on the pipes.



FOODS IN CLOSED COMPARTMENTS OR CLOSED CONTAINERS WILL NOT DRY OUT IN A MECHANICAL REFRIGERATOR

Furthermore, cold air is heavier than warm air. As the air is chilled by the coils, it sinks to the bottom of the refrigerator, and the relatively warm air, being lighter, rises to take its place. This results in a circulation of air in the box.

As the air is dried by losing its moisture to the coils, it takes more moisture from vegetables and other foods with which it comes in contact, and that moisture, in turn, is also deposited on the coils, and the foods exposed to this air tend to dry out.

However, foods can keep their moisture in a mechanical refrigerator. They need only be enclosed—kept away from the drying action of the air that circulates past the coils. One keen student of such matters likens the action to the drying of clothes on washday.

When a wash is hung on the line and a breeze gently carries away the moisture as it evaporates, the clothes dry quickly. If, however, those same clothes were dumped into a covered hamper where the air could not circulate to carry away the water vapor, they would stay wet a long time.

Recognizing these facts, modern refrigerators have different "zones" of controlled humidity by means of closed compartments or drawers. The degree of humidity in these zones may be regulated by opening and closing ventilating panels or holes leading to the general interior of the box. Foods which should keep moist may be kept so by being placed in enclosed portions of the refrigerator or in closed containers.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Anecdote

Shrewd Maneuver

One bitterly cold night, Benjamin Franklin sought warmth in a small wayside inn, but found himself crowded away from the fire by a crowd of inconsiderate loungers.

"Half a peck of oysters in the shell for my horse," he called out in a loud voice.

When the astonished innkeeper went to obey this strange order, the entire assemblage, save Franklin, rushed out to see a horse eat oysters.

Soon they returned and told Franklin that his horse had rejected the bivalves.

"Well," said Franklin, now comfortably seated by the fire, "bring them in and watch me eat them."

Bits of Wisdom

Respect a man and he will do the more.—Welsh proverb.

An empty purse and a new house make a man wise, but too late.—Portuguese proverb.

The singing man keeps his shop in his throat.—Spanish proverb.

Guiltiness would speak though tongues were out of use.—Shakespeare.

If you would find a great many faults be on the lookout. To find them in still greater abundance, be on the look in.—Anon.

Know that the love of thyself hurts thee more than anything else in the world.—Thomas á Kempis.

He who restrains not his tongue shall live in trouble.—Ancient Brahmin proverb.

Wit should be used as a shield for defense rather than a sword to wound others.—Fuller.

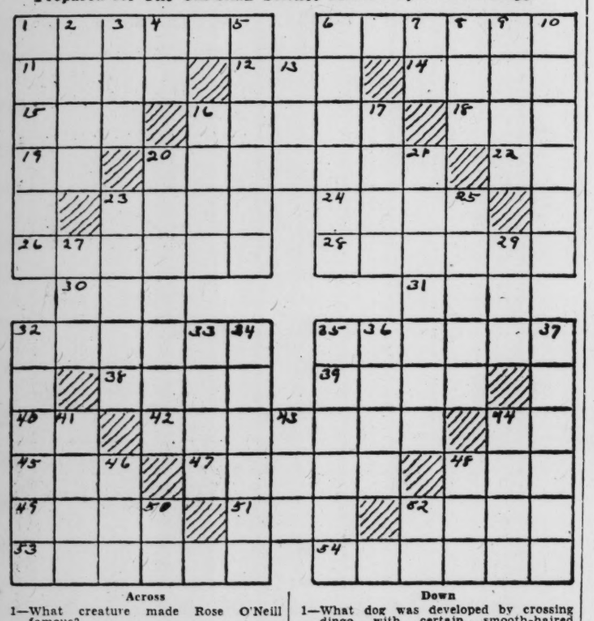
Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

THE BITTERN is a sad and solemn bird that lives in marshes, bogs, rivers and swamps. They consume quantities of grasshoppers, crickets and other insects. Bitterns dislike crows and are disliked by them. They are good swimmers, fine fishermen. Furthermore, they can stand motionless for at least two hours without twitching a muscle.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

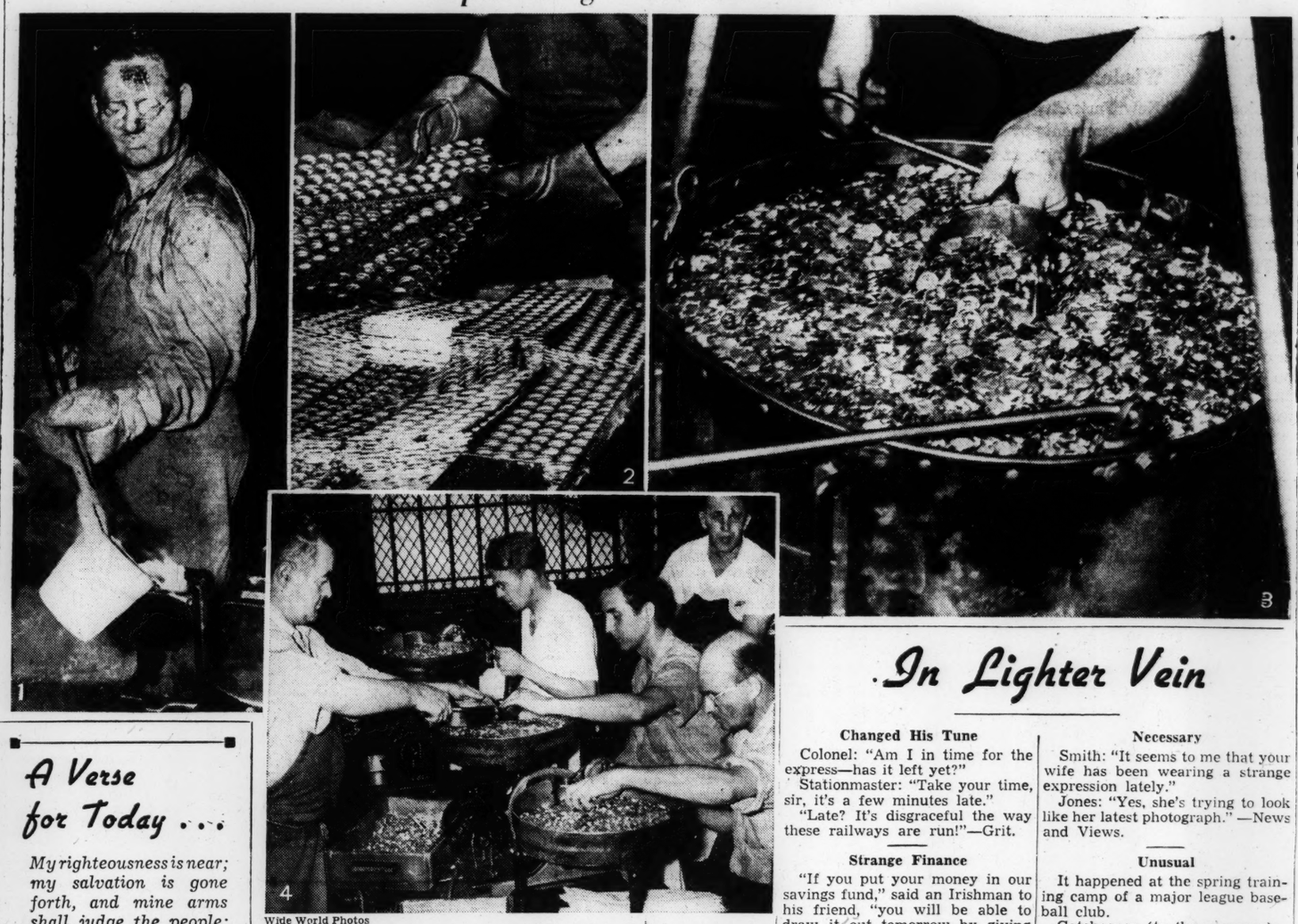
1—What creature made Rose O'Neill famous?
6—What is capital of Iraq?
11—Who is one of chief characters in opera "The Flying Dutchman"?
12—Female rabbit is what?
14—What is a river of Italy?
15—Who went from Ur with Abraham?
16— —— Springs is a city of Missouri.
18—Sweet potato is sometimes called what?
19—Psalm (abbr.).
20—Lycurgus was what?
22—What prefix denotes "doubly"?
23—"Fame is the —— that the clear spirit doth raise."
24—Representation of what animal was in sculptures of Solomon's temple and palace?
26—What was first name of author of "Faerie Queene"?
28—What is a city of Oklahoma?
30—Possessed.
31—What word often begins an interrogation?
32—Who was a prophetess of Bible times?
35—What are said to be lined with silver?
38—What is a river of Siberia?
39—Would an epinaos be a toad, room, or tool?
40—Member of Parliament (abbr.).
42—Who is basso of "Lucia di Lammermoor"?
44—What were initials of author of "Moby Dick"?
45—What does a Scot call a shinty ball?
47—What is Tibetan wild ass?
48—What is 19th letter of Greek alphabet?
49—Who was Ephraim's grandson?
51—In what county is Tonopah, Nevada?
52—Who illustrated "Paradise Lost"?
53—What was Beethoven's first name?
54—What novelist was born in Odessa in 1899?

Down

1—What dog was developed by crossing dingo with certain smooth-haired Scotch collies?
2—Who is a friend of Antony in "Antony and Cleopatra"?
3—Mental sharpness.
4—What is a dry measure (abbr.)?
5—What was first name of MacDowell, American pianist and composer?
6—What is a coleopterous insect?
7—What is the Empire State of the South (abbr.)?
8—Arid.
9—What was a town in mountains of Judah?
10—What is worn at a masquerade?
13—What is poetic for "over"?
16—Spinsters are so called because they formerly did what?
17—What is luminous train of a comet?
20—What tool removes bark from timber?
21—What is a city of Ohio?
23—How would you describe flowers of alyssum?
25—Who was one of those who returned from Babylon with Zerubbabel?
27—Who is a Highland chieftain in "Lady of the Lake"?
29—What land was seat of Eden?
32—What operatic soprano was born in Leipzig in 1885?
33—Who was eponymous ancestor of Anakim?
34—Tedders are used in doing what?
35—Old ewes are called what?
36—How would you describe the Mississippi River?
37—Who was one of purest and noblest characters in Old Testament history?
41—Lobos Islands belong to what country?
43—What does Milton call the flowery month?
44—What animal appears in several Aesop fables?
46—Who was a son of Jacob?
48—What was an old weight for wool?
50—If you were in Bucharest, in what direction would you travel to reach Cluj (abbr.)?
52—What prefix denotes "separation"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Replenishing Uncle Sam's Pennies



Wide World Photos

Literally with its last cent gone, the United States Mint recently found it necessary to adopt a 24-hour-day production schedule to keep up with an unprecedented nationwide demand for small coins, especially pennies. One of the contributing causes was said to be the new emergency defense taxes. Some of the methods of mass production of one-cent pieces are portrayed above. (1) A worker pouring the melted metal into mold to form the copper ingots. When cooled, the bars go to the rolling room where the metal is flattened to the proper thickness. (2) Copper strips after they have been put through the punch press. (3) This is the coin transfer scales which checks in the allotments to and from each coin operator. (4) Workers count and bag the one-cent coins in lots of twenty dollars—two thousand pennies in each bag.

A Verse for Today . . .

My righteousness is near; my salvation is gone forth, and mine arms shall judge the people; the isles shall wait upon me, and on mine arm shall they trust.—Isa. 51:5.

Where Would You Find—

Answers

1. Madison.
2. One of the British Windward Islands.
3. The force of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, controlled and administered by a Minister of the Crown; may be used anywhere in the Dominion.
4. Philadelphia.
5. A battle-ax or hatchet, originally with a stone head, used by the North American Indian.
6. A strait between Haiti and Cuba, in the West Indies.
7. Indianapolis, Indiana.
8. The island in Narragansett Bay on which Newport, R. I., is located.
9. A famous desert resort in southern California.
10. A renowned waterfall in Norway; 650 feet high.

Daily Quotation

BE GOVERNED by your admiration rather than your disgusts.—Henry van Dyke.

In Lighter Vein

Changed His Tune

Colonel: "Am I in time for the express—has it left yet?"

Stationmaster: "Take your time, sir, it's a few minutes late."

"Late? It's disgraceful the way these railways are run!"—Grit.

Strange Finance

"If you put your money in our savings fund," said an Irishman to his friend, "you will be able to draw it out tomorrow by giving us a week's notice."—Children's Newspaper.

Necessary

Smith: "It seems to me that your wife has been wearing a strange expression lately."

Jones: "Yes, she's trying to look like her latest photograph." —News and Views.

Unusual

It happened at the spring training camp of a major league baseball club.

Gatekeeper (to the manager)—"The umpire for today's game is at the gate with two friends. Shall I pass them in?"

Manager (gasping)—"An umpire with two friends? Sure!"—California Highways Magazine.

Vocations

Guest Room Boxes

A woman has been offering to smart suburban hostesses, from door to door, plain white boxes sized to fit a bureau drawer and containing a few guest needs such as tooth paste, cleansing tissues, cotton dabs, a deodorant, face powder, rouge, lipstick, cleasing cream, hand lotion, vanishing cream, hair pins, as well as a variety of safety pins.

These cleverly gotten up boxes for the guest room sell at $1 each, and are well worth the price.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Brevities

Wall Street Journal: It is reported that a young student recently stayed up all night figuring out what became of the sun when it went down. It finally dawned on him.

Detroit News: It seems as if there might be a naturalization process, with stiff requirements, for those born in America who think of it as a place in which to eat and sleep.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing Knowledge

Waban, Mass.

A writer of magazine articles recently bought a summer farm. His hobby was gardening and he naturally wrote many articles on the subject. He had large gardens and was interested in carrying on different experiments.

A young man of the town who had recently finished college became acquainted with the writer through a local farmers' organization. The young man had many times expressed a desire to combine farming with agricultural journalism. He had a small farm and was especially interested in fruit growing and poultry raising.

After many talks with the writer the young farmer said: "I can't take your time without doing something in return. I can't afford to pay for instructions in article writing, but if I may talk with you once a week, I will work in your garden and help you with your experiments."

The writer and the beginner worked out a mutually satisfactory schedule, and both have benefited by each other's enthusiasm and knowledge.

Where Would You Find—

1. The capital of Wisconsin?
2. Grenada?
3. The Northwest Mounted Police?
4. The United States Mint from which coins bearing no mint mark are issued?
5. A tomahawk?
6. The Windward Passage?
7. Butler University?
8. The island of Rhode Island?
9. Palm Springs?
10. The Skykefos?

(Answers appear on this page)

Now a Rooter

The following incident converted one western farmer to soil conservation: he came across an old mowing machine buried in 28 inches of soil that had washed off his crop land.

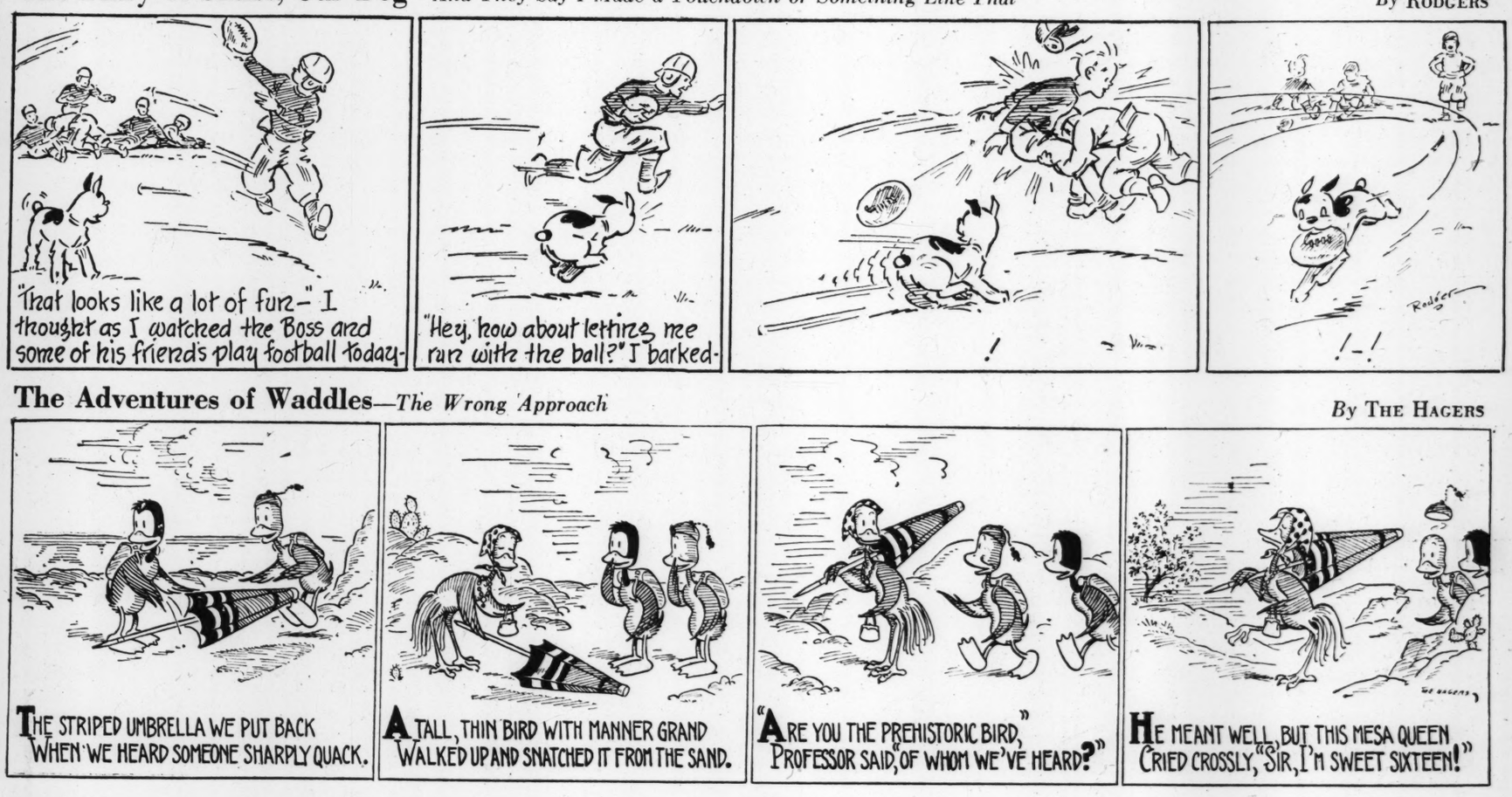
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Honesty Is the Best Policy*

By Le Pelley

YOU'RE NOT GOING HOME WITH DORIE LEE TODAY ?
NO SIR — I DO ALL THE HARD WORK TEACHING HER HISTORY — THEN SHE GOES TO SEE MARMADUKE ...
AND MARMADUKE HAS ALL THE FUN TEACHING HER TENNIS, SWIMMING AND GOLF ....
SOME SYSTEM
THAT MARMADUKE IS SOME FELLOW WHERE GIRLS ARE CONCERNED
OH, WHAT OF IT...
WHO CARES ABOUT GIRLS ANYWAY !!!
WELL.....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And They Say I Made a Touchdown or Something Like That*

By Rodgers


"That looks like a lot of fun—" I thought as I watched the Boss and some of his friends play football today-
"Hey, how about letting me run with the ball?" I barked-
!
!-!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Wrong Approach*

By The Hagers

THE STRIPED UMBRELLA WE PUT BACK WHEN WE HEARD SOMEONE SHARPLY QUACK.
A TALL, THIN BIRD WITH MANNER GRAND WALKED UP AND SNATCHED IT FROM THE SAND.
"ARE YOU THE PREHISTORIC BIRD," PROFESSOR SAID, "OF WHOM WE'VE HEARD?"
HE MEANT WELL, BUT THIS MESA QUEEN CRIED CROSSLY, "SIR, I'M SWEET SIXTEEN!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Champions of Civilization

It is said that some animals can lose a leg without knowing it. Is civilization like that? Or is it awake to its peril? Listening to accounts of the bombing of London one wonders. Other cities, other peoples have been subjected to this kind of crime—the Chinese, the Ethiopians, the Spaniards, Poles, Finns, Norwegians, Dutch, Belgians, and French. Ruthless aggressors have spared no treasure of person or possession. Now they unleash on one of the greatest capitals of civilization their boasted utmost of destruction. Will what remains of the civilized world be merely horrified or will it arouse itself to make sure that this shall not happen again, that the new barbarism shall be turned back for good?

All these peoples have been champions of civilization. Too often they have fought alone. Today Britain fights alone. And this struggle over London is the complete symbol of the largely unseen struggle of civilization against barbarism today. Every pilot of the Royal Air Force, every bargee at the Thames docks, every humble householder in the East End is a champion of world culture and Christianity. After all the hairsplitting over the war's causes, all the totalitarians' twisted propaganda, all weighing of past mistakes, that is the simple fact.

Those who cherish the best the human spirit has known sense this situation. They are not like the animal which can lose a leg without knowing it. And they must give thanks daily for the kind of champions that now defend civilization. The spirit of the British people against odds which no one dared count is beyond praise. Its magnificent courage has been truly voiced by Winston Churchill, its spiritual strength by Lord Halifax. And its heroic self-sacrifice by the little homeowner near a vital airport who surveyed the ruins of his house and said: "When they hit us they miss the airdrome."

But one of the most confident tributes to the British people's staying power comes from the writings of an American:

> Let who will fail, England will not. These people have sat here a thousand years, and here will continue to sit. They will not break up or arrive at any desperate revolution, like their neighbors; for they have as much energy, as much continence of character, as they ever had.

Emerson wrote that a hundred years ago. It is true today. And all who give thanks for those who stand so stanchly in the front line can find means of making their gratitude effective.

The Source of Radicalism

The conclusions of a Columbia University study of the sources of radicalism in the United States—that prolonged schooling is more apt to produce this mental attitude than is unemployment—should give educational leaders something to think about. The report is the more remarkable because it emanates from a liberal institution of learning.

Dr. Goodwin Watson of Columbia says the influence of joblessness is inconsequential, while post-graduate courses seem to have a definite effect in encouraging economic radicalism. Those who carried on graduate study, it was said, include ten times as large a proportion of radicals as those who had barely finished the eighth grade. If radicalism generally is to be interpreted as "leaning toward communism or fascism or some 'ism' which is abnormal to the democratic way of life," might there not be a closer scrutiny of the type of individual who is guiding the thinking college students? College profesors generally—and therefore quite unfairly—have been blamed as encouragers of "parlor pinks" and "American Nazis." But many readers doubtless know instances of young minds being influenced adversely to the democratic trend by a college professor. Therefore American university trustees may accept Dr. Watson's study as a warning.

Two facts appear to be outstanding in this survey: First, that the highest percentage of radicalism and the lowest percentage of conservatism were noted among those individuals rated as "non-religious," that is, neither Protestant, Roman Catholic, nor Jewish; second, that the long years of schooling which seemed to encourage extremism are practically without contact with the business world. Two procedures that might be counted on to combat radicalism, therefore, are a proper religious upbringing and part-time schooling which permits the student to gain an understanding of problems outside university walls.

Wisdom Without Years

A New York City school teacher has collected comments by children five to twelve years of age. If they had been made by grown-ups—yes, by widely experienced and quite "intellectual" grown-ups—they still would have been worthy of their authors. They almost prove Sir James Barrie's contention that being an artist consists of remaining a child.

Lo:

> I don't like to see ladies smoke because it makes them frown up so. I like to see them look nice and clear.

Or:

> I like the country because it's so peaceful. Out there the quiet just goes sliding along.

And:

> Smells are good things to know about. When people do good things, they smell sweet. When they do bad things, they do not smell sweet at all. Dogs know about this.

Also:

> When you feel like getting excited you can turn on the radio and when you feel like being sad and crying, you can turn it on, too. There are lots of sad people on the radio.

Moreover:

> We should smile at people and say "thank you" and "please" and help lame men and blind ladies cross the street. Then we won't ever have war.

Many a professional writer would gladly capture not only the perception but the unexpected pointedness that results from children's direct honesty of statement. Truly "a little child shall lead them." But, happily, childlike thoughts are not respecters of years. We all can have them, even if we can't quite match the artistry of under-twelve with our stodgy, polysyllabic vocabularies.

Co-operative Defense

The United States takes no great risks in offering to share its newly leased naval bases with other American republics "on the fullest co-operative basis." None of the Latin-American countries has a navy or air force comparable with those the United States will base in these British possessions. The announcement from Washington evidently is in line with understandings already reached in Pan-American conferences. Moreover, it is accompanied by suggestions that the United States in turn would welcome an offer by Latin-American governments of rights to use their bases should hemisphere defense make this necessary.

Nevertheless the offer of the leased bases for joint use is notable as showing the United States' increased appreciation of the constant need to forestall any possible suspicion on the part of its neighbors. Though the heaviest load in the defense must inevitably rest on United States shoulders, Washington is making every effort to keep hemisphere defense a matter of co-operation among equals. The substance of the Washington announcement on the leased bases lies in its spirit.

County Fairs Down East

To grow fat juicy vegetables and prize-winning livestock in New England with its brief summer and rocky soil is nothing short of an art. Let him who doubts try it. The farmer who has tended a patch in California—where apples grow almost as big as a grapefruit—has reason to admire the New Englander whose trees are veterans of ice storms and frost. The agriculturist in Dixie, where cows graze outdoors the year 'round, must secretly respect his northern brother who has to build barns to house his wintering farmyard folk. The gardener from sun-flooded, irrigated fields of the Southwest or from the fertile Mississippi delta marvels at the Yankee's success with lesser sun and soil.

With boisterous storm and shallow soil, late freezes and untimely snow calling for the most tactful agrarian wisdom, is it extraordinary that New Englanders, when they view the bounty of a good crop, want to express their rejoicing in a county fair? A blue ribbon for the handsomest rooster! The same for the plumpest tomato, the ruddiest squash, the most artistic quilt, the finest jelly, the sturdiest heifer! County fairs, down East, are pageants of genuine triumph.

"East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet," opined Kipling. Evidently he had never heard of that Syrian restaurant in New York City that advertises a forty-cent "sheeshkabub blue plate" dinner.

Our Readers Say—

America's Neutrality Today and Britain's Yesterday

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In letters from Europe and America to your paper, I note that quite frequently there is an undercurrent of criticism toward the United States for maintaining neutrality in the present war with Germany.

While I personally do not remain neutral in any issue where principle and individual right of self-government is involved and have been for years giving support to the side of justice and right (which I think is more expressed by the Allies), at the same time I think it behooves us to look at this matter with fairness.

We are told in the Bible, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." When Spain was fighting so valiantly to maintain her republican form of government, her neighbors remained "neutral," not even supplying her with necessary ammunition for defense, while the dictators came to the aid of her enemies. Her appeal was in vain.

When Ethiopia was struggling for her right of independence and Haile Selassie appealed to the League of which she was a member, did her stronger "brothers" lend her a hand or "arms"? No! and she had to see her country ruthlessly ravaged. Where was the enforcement of law and order to arrest this highway robbery?

Had the great nations heeded the appeal from China for Manchukuo, of Haile Selassie for Ethiopia, of Czechoslovakia, perhaps the "bully" would have been cowed and not dare now to flaunt his arrogant claims like Goliath, the boastful. MRS. J. EICHELBERGER

Rail Road Flat, Calif.

Boston and Paul Revere

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent illuminating article in the "Forum" titled "Poor Old Boston," it is pointed out that "If old quarrels could be forgotten and if races and creeds could be put in the background while everybody worked to get taxes down where they belong and where people could pay them, Boston today would experience new glories. . . . Boston needs fundamental correctives."

All this means unity of purpose and action.

The old North End of Boston is a sort of microcosm of the various principal races in Boston. Here have dominated first, the English; then the Irish; followed by the Jewish; and now the Italian.

On September 22, the George Robert White Fund Trustees dedicate thirty-odd bronze tablets to the various inhabitants of the North End conspicuous during these four racial epochs in civic contribution. Also to be dedicated is a statue of Paul Revere who has become a national symbol and who is almost a personification of the ingenious and patriotic citizen.

Such a dedication should be attended by all races, all creeds, all degrees, for it certainly offers one of the starting points towards that unity which perhaps alone can save Boston. ROBERT S. CHASE

Boston

Clean Campaigning

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Now that the political pot is beginning to boil, may I sound a note of warning in the interest of good government.

Charges of some isolated offense are often hurled at candidates with the object of besmirching their reputation and record, the particular offense being one that is likely to excite the personal prejudices of the listener, and to close his mind to the candidate's excellent qualifications and record. Many times, political machines will utilize unsuspecting community and political leaders as "fronts" to lend dignity to this insidious method of campaigning. This is not the "American" way. Let us have none of it.

Brookline, Mass. ROBERT M. MORRISON

It Ought to Be Unanimous

Federal Funds, City Machines, and Defense

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Great credit is due The Christian Science Monitor for its fair analyses of all questions.

The question we now hear most discussed is what has become of the $60,000,000,000 the New Dealers have spent in the past seven years that America should be so unprepared for defense.

In Mr. Willkie's acceptance speech, under the caption: "Entire Nation may become victims" appears this paragraph: "And I say there must be something wrong with a theory of government or a theory of economics, by which, after the expenditure of such a fantastic sum, we have less opportunity than we had before." Perhaps the following may, in a degree, give the answer to this situation. I quote from two Monitor articles:

1st—The Second Louisiana Purchase (Magazine Section, July 22, 1939):

> The story of graft, corruption, human greed and human frailty is just beginning to be told in Louisiana. The consequences of three witches' brews are now materializing, though rapidly. First was the Long dictatorship itself, an accumulation of piratical, political, and economic powers which—with all its Robin Hood side—seriously threatened the democratic future of the State, of the other Southern States with their hunger-gnawed have-nots, and of the Nation generally. Second came the Second Louisiana Purchase, the crudely realistic deal by which the Roosevelt administration made peace with "the boys" after Huey Long's passing—made peace by stopping income tax prosecutions and pouring Federal funds into the State. And third have been the activities of "the boys" themselves, from 1935 to date. There was, as Raymond Daniell of the New York Times points out, good reason for a "share the wealth" campaign in Louisiana. There was a lot of wealth to share.

2nd—Intimate Message from Chicago (The Christian Science Monitor, July 23, 1940):

> Of course, the New Dealers can count on the votes of many who do not support the ideas of the New Deal. Strongly behind them are the notorious big city machines. The once anti-Roosevelt Hague machine in Jersey City and the Kelly machine in Chicago are so conspicuously devoted to the third term because they are desperately afraid of Federal prosecution. The Justice Department has been nosing around, especially in Chicago. It is pretty reliably understood that these machines are as vulnerable as was Tammany in New York or the Pendergast ring in Kansas City. Now it must disgracefully be confessed, prosecution of these city machines is not to be executed until after the elections, and perhaps not then."
>
> No doubt great portions of the $60,000,000,000 have gone and are still going this way. It is my opinion if the newspapers throughout the land would give this "theory of government or theory of economics" more publicity in the next two months the country would answer at the polls in November as it answered in Philadelphia in June. Further, something might come of these pending prosecutions in Chicago which are not to be expected until after the elections, and perhaps not then! RUTH MCWILLIAMS

Los Angeles

Adequate Defense and Mr. Willkie

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

How can one stand for full and adequate defense and at the same time support Wendell Willkie?

Willkie may favor the conscription of man power but he is opposed to the conscription of slacker business. Full and adequate defense will require the complete co-operation of man power and business power.

Grand Rapids, Mich. FRANK S. MYERS

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Down the Middle of the Road

Looking Ahead: A League for Reconstruction

By Erwin D. Canham

Obviously the chief task facing Britain and the United States—on the different scale which public opinion here directs—is the defeat of the forces which challenge civilization. But is not the time at hand when, as in the last war, some thought may be given to the immense job of post-war organization which is ahead? May it not be that a fair plan for peace-making would be a strong and irresistible weapon against the Nazis among the conquered peoples?

A bitter winter is ahead. If Britain holds out, as she now gives promise of doing, the prospects of ultimate Nazi victory will be greatly dimmed. Not only the conquered populations in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, The Netherlands, Belgium, and France but also the conquered people of Germany may be watching the signs of the times with anxious eyes. As long as Germany retains military mastery, they are cowed and helpless. There are two ways of meeting such a mastery: from without and from within. Britain holds the fort from without. The longer that fort is held, the harder it will be for the Nazi overlords to meet the challenge from within.

There are established governments of Poland, Norway, Czechoslovakia, The Netherlands, Belgium, France, and now Rumania. Why not a League or Federation of these governments? It might be called, as a German refugee suggested to the New York Times last Sunday, a League for European Reconstruction. One of its main tasks would be to convince the people of the conquered countries—and the German people above all—that a reasonable peace can and must be achieved. Such a committee or league would need to build a pipeline into the continent of Europe, and from country to country. The time may well come when its work would be more important than that of planes and destroyers.

* * *

Often people ask how Britain can hope to carry the offensive directly to Germany, even if it can prevent invasion of its own shores. The answer may be that such an attack may not be necessary in the ordinary sense, but that the counter-offensive will come from within. This counter-offensive must be prepared. During the last war, the United States was the scene of much such preparatory work. Today, refugees are coming here in increasing numbers, including among them some of Europe's leading men. Carl J. Hambro, last president of the League of Nations Assembly, is sheltered here and is holding together on this side of the Atlantic some remnants of the League Secretariat.

One may envisage three main phases of the task ahead: the military defeat of Germany, a task in which the United States is taking an ever-widening role; the organization of counter-revolution among the conquered peoples; the organization of the peace. Already much constructive thought has been given to various plans for a European, an inter-democratic, or an unlimited federal union. The aspirations of democrats and idealists now appear to concentrate on this federal goal, in one of several possible forms. The particular form must depend on many intervening circumstances.

* * *

But less thought has been given to the second stage, the development of resistance and counter-revolution among the conquered peoples. In the words of the anonymous German writing to the New York Times: "No step should be left undone to bring it home to the German mind that Hitlerism alone stands in the way of European peace and that a just and durable peace settlement is possible as soon as this one diabolical obstacle is removed."

The nations still outside German control have the choice of two courses: to act as if they intend to punish Germans and Germany for all the harm that has been done; or to make it clear that the disappearance of Hitlerism would be ample reparation, and that a fair peace would follow with all the advantages of broad European political and economic federalism. To take a punitive path now would be to destroy perhaps the most powerful ally of all: internal disaffection. It is of the most imperative urgency that such an ally not be lost, for a war of utter exhaustion would leave Europe open to worse threats than it has seen yet: anarchy and Bolshevism and the Oriental hordes.

Such perils endanger the United States just as they do Europe. Therefore the need for looking ahead is as great here as in Europe. Why is not the United States the best possible home for the League for European Reconstruction which is at the same time a clarion call to conquered peoples?

The Wide Horizon

Japan's "Life Line"

By Randall Gould

ABOARD "ASIA" EXPRESS, SOUTH MANCHURIA

This is Japanese empire-building at its best. We ride at fifty miles an hour in a modern air-cooled observation car over the famous South Manchuria Railway northward from Dairen, through a green and smiling land where the Manchukuo and the Nipponese Rising Sun banners float side by side in the villages that flash by.

It is true that the pampered tourist may forget that these villages are of mud huts, and not air-conditioned; that the fields and frequent well-kept orchards require plenty of back-breaking work. But it is also true that if we remember these things, we still have just what the Chinese peasant regards as A-1 living conditions: peace and order prevail and there is a chance to exist without actual suffering.

Things are going on in this country. However the individual farmer may come out in his contacts with the fixed-price purchasing monopolies recently set up, the laborer is worthy of his hire and he gets enough to bring him up from Shantung in large numbers—700,000 or so of him totaling with families up to a million last year, with efforts being made (thus far in the season according to schedule) to increase this to 1,400,000 for 1940. Those figures can't be evaded. Manchuria's markets, imported machinery and Five-Year Plan may be interfered with by the European war and too much planned or misplanned economy, but just the same things are on the boom.

* * *

This is a rich country and given half a chance it can produce plenty of wealth. The Japanese have unquestionably given the Chinese a chance to work for them, though they have not neglected to take the explorer's liberal slice.

One hears tales of sporadic rebellion or persisting guerrilla operations up the line but a realistic appraisal puts such things down as the exception and not the rule in this country. Japan laid a solid basis in Manchuria long before the military phase began in 1931, and spread out finally to take in China proper. Whether judged militarily, administratively, or by any other standard, Japan's best men and talents have been applied in this area. Certainly Manchuria is their pride, their "lifeline."

This may be as good a place as any to interject an anecdote of my departure from Tientsin, that has been knocking around the back of my mind for several days. My friends, Americans, had driven me to the ship by night. Although the notorious "Tientsin barricades" were supposed to be a thing of the past, we found plenty of barbed wire along the edge of the Hai Ho. Finally we got through and approached the Tientsin Maru, only to be halted most disconcertingly by two menacing figures jabbing at us with bayonetted rifles. They grunted and shouted; after we had obeyed their gesticulations and gotten out, they peremptorily ordered my American friend back into the car to park it. The whole performance was indescribably—well, let's just say "unnecessary."

* * *

Once aboard and my friends gone, I leaned on the rail and noted one of the sentries idly amusing himself by lunging at a wooden post, bearing an electric light, and jabbing it lightly with his bayonet. Just beyond lay several Chinese coolies, thinly clad, taking it easy on some matting. The soldier turned toward one and with a sudden show of what was meant as, and taken to be, humor lunged at him.

The coolie grinned, lifted a languid fan, and waved the soldier away. Since it was all in a spirit of fun, the Japanese received this gesture with high good-humor.

Considering how recently, after all, the Japanese and his colleagues had been jabbing at Chinese in that locality with grim earnestness, the incident impressed me. I concluded that both participants in the little comedy understood each other pretty well, no doubt a good deal better than either understood me—and they probably liked each other better than either liked me, too, I suspected. I was the "third party" in China.

Here in Manchuria, however, even such incidents are not likely to obtrude. The military side is not to the fore any longer.

But China proper is a good deal bigger nut even than the whole of Manchuria and it probably requires different technique in cracking. Whether that technique can be worked out is still a question. But a lot of questions have been pretty finally answered in the country bordering the South Manchuria Railway.

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